The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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VOL. III. NO. 122 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 24, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
29th May	Kashmir	9000	....	..
5th June	Mooltan	10000	....	..
12th „	Arabia	8000	....	..
19th „	Salsette	6000	Moldavia	10000
26th „	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	..	..
3rd July	Salsette	6000	Egypt	9000
10th „	Khyber	9000	....	..
17th „	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
24th „	Caledonia	8000	....	..
31st „	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkon and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders	Tons	Arrival.	Departur
Tosa Maru	V. Nakano	3866	14th May	25th May
Bombay Maru	G. Ota	4626	23rd May	3rd June
Itsuku Maru	T. Terada	3784	30th May	11th June
KanagawaMaru	K. Hiro	6238	17th June	29th June
KamakuraMaru	S. Nishimura	6126	20th June	2nd July

For Freight apply to:—

E. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

LATEST PAINLESS METHODS IN ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DENTISTRY

DR. CARR, D. D. S.,

DENTAL SURGEON.

Opposite Clock Tower,

107, Esplanade Road, Fort,

BOMBAY.

Late authorised Dental Surgeon to His Majesty's forces, and India's Leading Exponent of English and American Painless Dentistry.

Dr. Carr is the only Dentist in Bombay who absolutely Guarantees his Painless Methods for all Dental Operations.

(By his Celebrated Local Anaesthetic) From one to twenty Teeth may be Extracted at a single setting (without the slightest pain).

(Also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform).

Perfect fitting artificial teeth (5 years guarantee).

(Badly fitting teeth made by other Dentists re-made).

Teeth without Plates: Gold Crown and Bridge work (a Speciality).

Permanent Fillings. (with Gold Amalgam and Porcelain. Latest successful treatment of Pyorrhœa and diseases by the mouth).

Hours: 9 to 7 p.m. Sunday 10 to 12 noon

VERY MODERATE FEES.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

G. DAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Poona	7474	22nd May	..
City of Calcutta	7636	..	27th May
City of Sparta *	5415	..	12th June
City of London	9000	22nd June	....
City of Lahore	6947	22nd June	..

*This steamer (City of Sparta) is not fitted with wireless telegraphy.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	628	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For Further particulars regarding freights Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan)

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 19,600,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hong Kong	(Mukden)	Tiehling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	Tsingtau
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 267
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(No China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00 000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 34.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMER as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels	Tons.	Sailing date.	Time.	Routes.
"LINGA,"	2,185,	Friday 28th May		†Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,185 tons, after arrival of English Mail steamer on Friday, 28th May connecting at Karachi with S. S. "KASARA," (Passengers only) for Muskat, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA," 3,305 tons, on or about 1st June, calling at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. "OZARDA," 4,791 tons on or about 26th May calling at Malabar ports, Tuticorin, Colombo Pondicherry and Rangoon.

FOR CALCUTTA and AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "COLABA," 6,019 tons, on or about 23rd May direct to Calcutta.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,

Bombay.

24th May, 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments.

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY

and

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs.	30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	26,81,500
Capital Paid Up	Rs.	13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs.	10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Ambalia City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

If the muscles of the throat are strained a cold is very easily contracted. Zymole Trokeys will prevent this; they are just the thing for hoarseness and irritating coughs. 26

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Post Box 151.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	6388	Capt. Wm. Kelso	3rd June 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor, Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.

B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 205 Telephone Nos. 102 & 1439

BROADWOOD'S.

THE ENGLISH PIANO FOR AN ENGLISHMAN'S HOME

Upright Models—Rs. 780/-, Rs. 950/-, Rs. 1,100/-, & Rs. 1,300/- Horizontal Grands—Rs. 1,650/- & Rs. 1,950/-.

The musical characteristics of BROADWOOD'S instruments are far in advance of those of the usual construction of Pianos, and they possess every quality desired by the most exacting musician.

Broadwood's Steel Barless models, both Grand and Upright, are entirely new departures in Piano construction. Like so many other great BROADWOOD improvements is a beautiful simplification of design, and at the same time immensely facilitates the production of tone-quality of hitherto unattainable purity and breadth. Their latest tropical models are now on view at the

Sole Agents for

JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS,

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital		$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors		$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund		$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund		£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Iroh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. half yearly.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

82, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital		£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital		£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		£562,500
Reserve Fund		£500,000

Head Office: Grace Church Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS.

Howrah, (Calcutta), Delhi Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang Singapur, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stock and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
40, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 765

C. C. EDUCATION "N" Poona City long-standing School, teaches by correspondence, Accountancy, Shorthand. Fees moderate. Easy instalments. Apply for particulars. 501

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—FOR CRUSHED STONE and DUST. Large stock for immediate delivery F. O. R. Bombay. Apply to:—
S. D. KAPADIA,
659 82, Nagdevi Street, Bombay.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 832

SANITARY WARES SUPPLIERS.—ABUSBHOY ABDULALLY, largest dealer in Sanitary sundries, Cast Iron, Rain Water, Soil and Lead and W. I. Galvanized and Earthenware Pipes and Fittings, Brass Taps, Tiles, Lavatories, etc., etc., 198, Nagdevi St. 524

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—Mr. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

CHIRABAZAR TUITION CLASS prepares efficiently and most successfully students for BOOK-KEEPING & ACCOUNTANCY with GUARANTEED results and at moderate rates. Postal tuition and tuitions at students' HOMES undertaken. Apply
170 130, CHANDANWADI, Bombay.

WE are SPECIALISTS in the Design of CYCLES. We offer at Rs. 75 the ALL INDIA CYCLE which cannot be beaten by machines costing 25 per cent more.
Write for specification to
THE AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD.,
New Queen's Road,
Bombay.
Telephone:—No. 2180.
Telegrams:—"Aeroplane" Bombay. 5

WANTED.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PARSI FRENCH GRADUATE, for Bombay High School. Apply PRINCIPAL, Princess St. 791

WANTED.—By European family in Wodehouse Road, to supply good outside board, 1st class cook 2 meals Rs. 50 p.m., for 2 Rs. 90. House facing Hotel Majestic. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a GRADUATE in Science on Rs. 60 and another GRADUATE (2nd Language Sanskrit) on Rs. 50. Apply with testimonials to
M. J. MISTRI,
Vice President.
Board of Management,
183 E. M. High School Kaira.

WANTED an Experienced and qualified DISTRICT ENGINEER for the District Board of Saran on a monthly salary of Rs. 700, rising to Rs. 800, on approved service, by annual, increment of Rs. 25, with 1st class Travelling Allowance according to the Civil Service Regulations. No one need apply who is not qualified under Bengal Government Notification No. 3334 L. S. G. dated 20th December 1901, as amended by Notifications No. 1198 T. M. dated 18th June, 1906, and No. 891 T. L. S. G. dated 23rd September, 1911. The selected candidate will have to join at once.

Applications from candidates must be submitted in sealed and registered covers addressed to the Chairman District Board, Saran, P. O. Chapra. B. and N. W. Ry., and superscribed "Application for Appointment of District Engineer." Each application must be accompanied by all necessary certificates and testimonials, together with a suitable envelope addressed and sufficiently stamped for registration, in which they can be returned, in the event of the application being unsuccessful.

Applications will be received by the undersigned upto the 20th June, 1915.

The selected candidate will remain on probation for one year and must occupy the District Engineer's Bungalow belonging to the District Board on payment of a monthly rent calculated under the P. W. D. Code Rules.

G. CHANDRA,
For Chairman, District Board, Saran.
Chapra, the 18th May, 1915. 183

WANTED.

WANTED A GRADUATE for the Proprietary. High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the Proprietors. 770

AN experienced MILL WRIGHT FITTER on Bts. Rs. 125. Apply with copies of references to the LOCO and CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, N. G. S. Railways, Secunderabad, (Deccan). 185

WANTED—By educated Frenchman, pupils for French. Ladies and gentlemen desirous of learning the language quickly and thoroughly, please apply to Box No. 510 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 106

WANTED—SITUATION as Farm or GARDEN MANAGER by a specialist of eight years standing. Energetic, sobre, with good credentials. Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 359, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 718

WANTED a MISTRY and ASSISTANT for motor-car workshops must be well up in business. Good salary, quarters and bonus at the end of the month for good men. Apply 'S' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 751

WANTED immediately an experienced BANDMASTER. Free quarters offered and pay Rs. 200—250 per month. Apply with testimonials BAND PRESIDENT, 123rd Outram's Rifles, Shillong, Assam. 185

WANTED—A good practical ARMATURE WINDER having had experience with repairs to windings of H. T. A. C. motor stators and rotors. Men who are not fully conversant with this Class of work need not apply. State wages required. Apply MANAGER, Singareni Collieries. 193

WANTED.—PATIENTS suffering from Nervous debility of any kind, Treated, strictly confidential, by a specialist of good reference. Apply to Box No. 100 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 516

WANTED a VETERINARY SURGEON of ten years' practical experience. Apply with testimonials and other particulars to—
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
To H. H. The Maharajasaheb of
742 Bhavnagar-Kathiawar.

WANTED a GRADUATE. Salary Rs. 45 to 60. Apply sharp, stating Second Language and optional subjects, to the Undersigned.
M. S. MEHTA,
Educational Inspector,
Mangrol, Kathiawar. 182

WANTED for the Shire Highlands Railway Nyasaland, Limbe, in British Central Africa two LOCOMOTIVE FITTERS and one Goanese ENGINE-DRIVER, on a three years' agreement. Salary £6 plus £1-1-0 per mensem for Fitters and £10 consolidated per month for Driver. Free return passage, free medical attendance and free quarters. Applicants must apply with original certificates. 184

SURAT CITY MUNICIPALITY—WANTED a qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR, who has passed the Sanitary Surveyor's examination, Bombay. Salary Rs. 50 plus 10 per month. Must have some knowledge of Gujarati. Apply at once with particulars to
JOSEPH L. PINTO, D.P.H.,
Health Officer,
Surat City Municipality.
17th May, 1915. 181

WANTED a competent instructor to act as Assistant to Head Master in projected Leather Working School in Cawnpore. Must thoroughly understand his trade in all branches, and be capable of imparting instruction to others. Knowledge of English essential. Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150.

Apply with full particulars to DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, United Provinces, Cawnpore. 190

WANTED—A few GRADUATES to work as ASSISTANT MASTERS, in the High School, Khairpur-Mir's. Initial salary from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications and experience. One of the applicants should be a B.Sc. or a B.A. with science as his voluntary subject. Apply sharp, with copies of testimonials, to—
ABDUL MAJID DARESHANI, Esq, MA.,
Principal, High School, Khairpur-Mir's.
Khairpur-Mir's, 13th May, 1915. 727

DEMONSTRATOR IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.—WANTED on June 1st for the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. Pay Rs. 100—10—250. Only those with working experience of A.C. and D.C. work need apply. Applications will be received up to May 24th.
B. HEATON,
Secretary to the Governing Body.
Civil Engineering College,
Sibpur, the 13th May, 1915. 183

WANTED for the office of the Sanitary Engineer, Burma, an ASSISTANT ENGINEER on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem with Rs. 50. Burma allowance under the usual conditions governing Temporary Service.

Applications with copies of College and other certificates, properly attested, stating age and qualifications should reach this office before the 15th June, 1915.

Preference will be given to the applicant having a theoretical and practical knowledge of water works, drainage, town planning design and construction.

The successful candidate will be required to sign a Public Works Department Temporary Service Declaration.

Applicants who are at present in service should submit their applications through the officer under whom they are employed.

J. M. FARQUHAR PETTERS,
M.Inst.C.E.,
184 Sanitary Engineer, Burma.

WANTED.

WANTED Dufferin Hospital, Calcutta, THEATRE SISTER. Salary Rs. 80, with board and quarters. Apply MATRON. 183

BOARD RESIDENCE wanted by mercantile man in Gymkhana Chambers or vicinity with a quiet family. Apply to Box No. 366, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 769

WANTED—One LL.B. for the post of Magistrate, one SHORTHAND TYPIST, one Municipal Secretary with knowledge of Mechanical Engineering for Native State. Apply to SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 201, Hornby Road, Bombay. 790

FOR SALE.

FOR anything in the line of horses consult the VETERINARY SURGEON-IN-CHARGE, Wellington Mews. 748

FOR SALE.—A COTTAGE PIANO in good condition. Only eighteen months in use. Bargain at Rs. 300. Apply to Box No. 512, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 139

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroa may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 4, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 662

FOR SALE—British—Standard A 2¾ H.P. MOTOR CYCLE, with new Tyre and X L seat with horn, lamp, tools sets and bag complete. Hardly used 1000 miles. Rs. 400 or nearest offer. Apply W.E., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 162

SAFEST INVESTMENT for Twelve Thousand. Lovely Garden with best Mango, Chiku, Papnas, and other fruit trees, within easy reach of Bombay. Ideal Villa. Extremely healthy. Apply for terms to Box No. 367 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 780

FOR SALE—MANGOES, best ALPHONSO, Rs. 3, Rs. 4/8, Rs. 6; PAYAREE Rs. 2, Rs. 3 Rs. 4/8 per dozen. All other fruits, vegetables, fish, ice, etc., at market rates. Order with cash or V.P.P.
DHOBLE & CO.
673A Crawford Market Bombay.

FOR SALE—ONE ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFT to lift 10 cwts. to a height of 50'—8½" complete with Motor, Gearing, Collapsible Gates, Indicater Board, etc., by "Smith and Stevens." London and Manchester. Patent Stevens and Major's system."

One Electric Goods Lift to carry 5 cwts to a total height of 50'—8½" including motor etc., and the necessary Cage, Steel Gates and Indicator Board, by "Arch Smith and Stevens" in good working order, for immediate disposal; offers to include cost of dismantling. Apply to Box No. 365, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 767

TO BE LET.

MAHABALESHWAR—Well furnished bungalows, including Sandhurst Castle and St. James' Cottage, To Let. Apply to:—
ADARJEE BROS
328 House Agents.

A LADY can accommodate one or two paying guests in a splendid flat on the Colaba Reclamation, electric light and fans; all modern appointment; separate bathroom to each room. Apply to Box No. 520 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 183

TO BE LET—TOP FLOOR of MATILDA BUILDING, Sussex Road, next to Victoria Gardens, furnished or unfurnished, for six months from 1st June. Flat consists of four bed-rooms sitting and dining room; a kitchen, veranda surrounds building, facing west: Modern conveniences. For further particulars, apply to Mr. PERRY, on premises. 190

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CALL OPPOSITION MEETING.

THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL the SHARE-HOLDERS of the above Bank in Liquidation, are requested to be present at the Meeting to be held at the "Share Brokers Hall" at the Share Bazaar, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 24th May, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to oppose the levying of further calls from the share-holders at this stage as notified by the Official Liquidator in Local Papers.

It is the opinion of some experts that if long continued fraud in the management of the Bank be proved, we the share-holders would not be liable to pay the calls and, therefore, it is in the interest of all the share-holders of Bombay and Mofussil to attend the Meeting on the day and to co-operate in the movement to make a strong opposition in the High Court on the 19th June.

(Sd.) Shivlal Motilal.
(Sd.) Hooseinbhai Ahmedbhai.
(Sd.) S. N. Pochkhanawala.
(Sd.) Hanshraj Pragji.
(Sd.) C. I. Parekh.
(Sd.) G. N. Desai.
(Sd.) Hirji Khetsey.
(Sd.) Haridass Jivraj.
(Sd.) A. Hoossein.
(Sd.) Dwarkadass Gordhandass.
(Sd.) Balubhai Khandass.

INQUIRY?
Which is your Dolly of the Dailies?
"The Times," "Chronicle," "Advocate" or———?

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that LALJI MANSING, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client and all persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale exchange, mortgage, gift, inheritance, trust, lien, incumbrance, possession, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on the east side of Nagpada Street, within the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and twenty nine and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Abdul Kader Khakhatay bearing New Survey No 3874 partly by the property of Kazi Alli Kazi Dawood bearing New Survey No. 3875 and partly by a sweepers' passage on or towards the East partly by the property of Bai Hamabai Framji Petit and Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit second, Baronet bearing New Survey No. 3797 and partly by a sweepers' passage on or towards the South partly by a sweepers passage, partly by the temple of Nagoba on land bearing New Survey No. 3872 and partly by the said Nagpada Street and on or towards the west partly by the said Nagpada Street and partly by the said property of Abdul Kader Khakhatay which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendors tenants and are assessed by the Collector of Bombay, under Collector's New No. 16.532 and New Survey No. 1/3873 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 217-218 Street Nos. 183 and 195.

Dated this 21st day of May 1915.
N. J. KOHIYAR for
for Messrs. ARDESHIR HORMUSJI,
DINSHAW & Co.,
789 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

MYSORE ARSIKERE RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 500 tons of teak squares for carriage building. The timber should be square, well-seasoned straight, free from all knots, shakes and bee holes. Fifteen per cent of the logs should be over 30 feet in length and not less than 12" x 12" transversely.

2. The rate should be quoted per ton, 50 cubic feet being reckoned equivalent to one ton, for delivery F. O. R. Madras or Bangalore City Railway Station.

3. All logs are subject to inspection and passing at Madras, by the Loco and Carriage Superintendent, Mysore State Railways, or other officer who may be appointed for this purpose.

4. Sealed tenders clearly superscribed TENDER FOR TEAK LOGS should be delivered to the undersigned at his office at No. 15, Infantry Road, Bangalore Cantonment not later than 12 noon on Tuesday the 15th June 1915 accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in currency notes, Mysore Government Securities or in Railway Debentures guaranteed by the Mysore Government, which will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers, and in the case of the successful tenderer, retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

5. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason therefor.

E. A. S. BELL,
Engineer-in-Chief,
State Railway Construction.
Office of the Engineer-in-Chief,
Mysore State Railway Construction Department,
Bangalore, 20th May, 1915.

IN THE COURT OF SUBORDINATE JUDGE AGRA,

CIVIL SUIT NO. 104 OF 1910.

B. SUTNAM SINGH ..... Decree Holder
v.
HUSSAN ALI ..... Debtor

To Hussan Ali brother Ibrahimji owner of The Nizam Parsi Chronicle Company Bombay resident of Haidrabad Deccan Afzalgunj near Hospital.

WHEREAS the applicant has applied for being entered his name in place of the Decree Holder on the bases of the sale deed dated 21st September, 1911.

You are hereby informed to appear personally or through any authorised agent to cope the application. Otherwise the Court will decide it ex-parte.

The date for hearing the application is fixed 12th June, 1915.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 20th day of May, 1915.

S. MAHAMMADALI,
Munsaram,
Sub-Judges Court, Agra.
Bombay, 20th May, 1915. 792

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Room the following:—

On account of the concerned:—
1 case 80 pieces bobin net 33 inches.
2 bales cotton blankets.
A lot of slightly ullaged claret, champagne, hock, etc.
One large tent, one travelling tent, apparels, military uniforms, harness sets, photo frames, one camera, books, etc., the property of a Military Officer.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th May, 1915.

Don't lose interest. Renewed energy in every dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. Increase your vitality and make your work take on an added interest. B. 10

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 58, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 350 TONS WALLACE INDIAN RANGOON FIRST CLASS AND MOULMIN FIRST CLASS SELECTED TEAK SQUARES.

On THURSDAY, the 27th May, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, at Sewri Bunder by order of Messrs. Sitaram Jainarayan and on account of the consignors.

About 200 tons Wallace Indian Rangoon First Class and Moulmin First Class selected Teak Squares.

Also by order of Seth Gangabux Juggennath.

About 150 tons Moulmin First Class selected Teak Squares.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 28TH MAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS AND WELL DESIGNED FURNITURE BY JOHN ROBERTS, DEVJI CANJI AND BRESLAU AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN CABINET MAKERS, CHESTERFIELD DRAWING ROOM SUITE, GRAND COTTAGE PIANO BY THE WELL-KNOWN MESSRS. JOSEPH WALLACE AND SONS, OF LONDON, SINGLE AND DOUBLE IRON AND BRASS COTS BY EVANS, LARGE ICE BOX BY ARMY AND NAVY, ETC., ETC.

On FRIDAY, the 28th May, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the 2nd floor, Oriental Buildings, Wodehouse Road, and opposite the Colaba station, the very valuable and well-designed made-to-order teak and blackwood furniture by John Roberts, Devji Canji, Breslau and other well-known cabinet makers, consisting of sliding dining table for 12 men, dining chairs, large mirror back side board, dinner waggon, meatsafe, dumbwaiter, Chesterfield drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, handsome plate glass cabinet, grand cottage piano to suit Indian climate by the well-known Messrs. Joseph Wallace and Sons, English palm stands, Jardineers, corner cabinets, writing tables, office chairs, music cabinets, teapoys, centre tables, silver cabinets, ladies' chairs, low and easy chairs, rich hand-painted vases and jars, ornaments, bead chicks, door curtains, single and double almirahs, iron and brass single and double bedsteads by Evans Fraser, mirrored chest of drawers, hatstands, cloth and gown presses, bed room sofas, marble topped dressing and washing tables, English cane chairs, rich glassware, crockeryware, and plated-ware, camera lenses by the well-known maker, Horne Throwthweight, cooking utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Messrs. G. Graham, and G. Bispham.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th May, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26 BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHETWADI TWELFTH LANE WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

By order of and under instructions from the Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla, the Mortgagor, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property on the premises by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st day of May, 1915, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage bearing date 12th day of December, 1913, and made between the said Jamsetji Edulji Saklatwalla of the one part and the said Alliance Bank of Simla of the other part.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Khetwadi Twelfth Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Two hundred and Eighty Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2547 and 2548, New No. 9571, Old Survey Nos. 829 and 830, and New Survey No. 5502 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by Khetwadi Twelfth Lane aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property of Cooverji Framji Mistry, on or towards the South by the property of Harrivallabhdas Balgovandas and on or towards the North by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Davar which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 2050 and Street No. 6 Khetwadi Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Mortgagor and his tenants, which said piece of land or ground is subject to an annual Quit rent of Rupees Seven, Annas Fourteen and Pies Six.

For printed copies of the particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office in Old Secretariat Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th May, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 26TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms, Lipton Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), a lot of Japanese curiosities consisting of awata, satsuma, and other sorts of vases, jars, cords, teapots, cups and saucers, figures and other sundry articles, picture post cards of good design, assortment of pictures and engravings and panels, and a lot of furniture, such as chairs, tables, cupboards, show cases, post card stands, etc.

The goods are on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), AT MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BEHIND PAPER CURRENCY BANK IN THE PREMISES LATELY VACATED BY MESSRS. J. JAMES AND CO., JEWELLERS (NEAR CORNER OF MEADOWS STREET AND HUMMUM STREET).

Messrs. BAILEY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above place on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the teak and black wood household furniture, consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboard, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, lined tapestry, drawing room and corner cabinets, hatstands, overmantles, wall pegs and mirror brackets, carpets, marble centre tables, writing tables, office revolving chairs, verandah seats, easy and low chairs, Baba easy chairs, dressing tables, bookstands, single and double glass door almirahs, clothes baskets, clocks, and a few pieces of glassware, etc.

The goods are on view.

BAILEY, & Co.,
Lipton Buildings,
Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 24th May, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILLS BELONGING TO THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COY., LTD., SITUATED IN HUBLI.

Under instructions from the Liquidators of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Coy., Ltd., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Hummum Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in one lot:—

All the freehold and leasehold lands together with the buildings standing thereon and all the machinery such as boilers, engines, spindles, looms, machinery, tools, etc., and other appliances as well as stocks of yarn and cloth, stores and book debts.

For further full particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Office of Messrs. Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd., or the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th May, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 130, 134, 1-2, 144, 146, 114, 128, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 90-92, 133, 135, 135A, 109-113, Case Nos. 94, 179, 161, 170, 82, 195, 199, 1st and 2nd Nowrojee Hill Road.

Building Street Nos. 795, 801, Case No. 332, Jail Road East.

Building Street Nos. 475, 477, Case No. 79, Nagdevi Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES WASTE WATER DAMAGED COTTON PICKINGS, WILLOWED AND UNWILLOWED.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1915, at 10 a.m. (S.T.), at Jeewanjee Press, Gorupdeo Road, Mazagon, by order of the liquidator of Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons, the following goods:—

100 bales water damaged cotton pickings, willowed and unwillowed.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th May, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
'Phone | LOHAR CHAWL PRINCESS STREET | 1882.
To-night To-night
IN THE HANDS OF CONSPIRATORS
4000 feet.....4 parts.
The most ABSORBING Sensational. Detective Drama ever issued.
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

Whoever has tried Zymole Trokeys never goes without them. Every day their popularity increases, simply because they do just what is claimed for them. 10

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AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
THE MOST CENTRAL THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

ROSHANARA'S SEASON.

Positively Last Week.

ROSHANARA

The Sensation of Europe and America.
The Famous English Dancer presenting Old Indian Dances.

TO-DAY.

ROSHANARA

Will present in the original setting as at the Colliseum, London

DAWN

Will also present for the first time in Bombay her new creation

THE BURMESE DANCE.

MISS GLADYS GAYLORD

The Famous American Prima Dona in selections from the operatic repertoir and in old English Songs.

HENRY de BRAY

Society Entertainer and Dancer.
Booking at **S. ROSE & Co.**
PRICES AS USUAL.

THE EXCELSIOR.

General Manager.....Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p.m.

A Musical Comedietta from

"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK"

BY

LEIGH & LEIGHTON

(The Popular Terpsichorean and Vocal Artistes.)

A collection of some of the prettiest and most Catchy Songs, Duets and Dances from the well-known Opera.

PATHE'S WAR GAZETTE.

The Victory of NEUVE CHAPELLE.

Scenes in the Canadian Hospital near Shoancliffe; GERMAN PRISONERS arriving in England.

RACING as USUAL: A BOMBAY OWNER'S HORSE "FITZ YAMA" wins the Metropolitan; the Great Struggle in the Carpathians; ZEPPELIN over ESSEX; the KAISER HELPS RECRUITING.

"THE STOLEN PAPERS"

A Two-Part Sherlock Holmes Story, the most exciting of the Series.

"UNCLE'S GHOST"

A Comedy in two parts by the Nordisk Company which gently exercises the muscles of the abdominal regions.

Mr. CLIVE LEIGHTON

in light Concert Ballads.

Where to spend a Most Enjoyable Evening out? undoubtedly the Press and the Public declare.

THE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

as the only all Variety Hall in the City.

LAST 3 NIGHTS! LAST 3 NIGHTS!!

TO-NIGHT

At 6-30 p.m. at GAIETY
10 p.m. show at EDWARDS

THE

PALACE VARIETY Co.

Supported by

CAPT. COLLEAR

the American Cowboy

8 VERSATILE ARTISTES 8

Featuring

ON THE BIG BISON RANCH
THE COWBOY'S JOY NIGHT

will entertain you in

Songs, Dances, Comedy, Duets Marvellous and Sensational Wild West and death defying seenes, to be seen to be astonished and wondered at.

The Universal Assurance Co. Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Over 1,25,000 Members on Register.

Minimum investment with Maximum of Profit. Latest experience Tables of Premia.

Just call or drop a line and you will know something to your advantage.

Wanted capable and energetic Agents and Canvassers on salary and commission.

BALKRISHNA BROS.,
Agents,
Cook's Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—

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80/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on beahlf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1908.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 22.

Rainfall has again been confined to Burma, Assam and Bengal.

The chief amounts are:—Tavoy and Akyab two inches, Mergui and Bhamo one and a half, Moulmein and Rangoon one, Cherrapunjee Narayangunge tow, Cox's Bazar one and a half, and Jalpaiguri one. Conditions are slightly unsettled in the Western Himalayas, where some light rainfalls have occurred.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall into Bihar and increase along the Western Himalayas.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 22nd May 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both day and night temperatues are above normal.

The United Provinces—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in exces. Temperature has risen and is now higher than usual except in the extreme southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in exce s, Day temperature is above normal in upper Sind, night temperature is in defect in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Temperature has become normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in exce s. Temperature has become normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has now become nearly normal.

General Remarks—Weather has generally been dry and is likely to continue so.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 22nd of May, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date	Variation 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st)	86.5	76.8	72	..	10.32	—1.13
Jask	96.5	78.4	37	..	0.58	—3.49
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (21st)	107.9	83.8	23	..	4.43	0.73
PUNJAB—						
Multan	112.3	84.7	66	..	0.95	—0.89
Rawalpindi	106.6	78.1	37	..	11.64	0.60
Lahore	110.4	79.6	38	..	5.26	1.05
Hissar	110.6	88.6	54	..	3.94	..
Ambala	108.9	84.3	41	..	6.55	0.30
Delhi	110.2	90.0	42	..	12.10	8.53
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	110.4	88.3	36	..	8.32	6.19
Mainpuri	113.1	86.4	32	..	4.73	2.00
Jhansi	111.0	89.1	27	..	3.73	1.86
Cawnpore	110.2	89.7	25	..	3.52	1.22
Allahabad	110.6	84.5	22	..	5.06	2.64
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	120.7	83.8	47	..	1.17	—0.21
Karachi	88.6	80.2	86	..	2.43	0.80
Ajmer	105 0	78.8	56	..	3.70	1.89
Jaipore	110.5	82.9	49	..	3.86	1.87
Kotah	109.4	84.6	43	..	5.93	4.36
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	95.6	78.4	71	..	1.43	0.85
Dwarka	87.2	80.7	81	..	2.42	1.73
Veraval	85.1	81.4	82	..	1.33	0.81
Rajkot	102.4	75.9	68	..	0.46	—0.17
Bhavnagar Para	105.2	79.0	82	..	0.21	—0.58
Surat	94.1	80.9	62	..	0.83	0.38
Ahmedabad	107.0	80.6	55	..	0.33	—0.14
Deesa	104.9	78.4	62	..	0.96	0.32
Neemuch	102.4	76.5	80	..	4.86	3.80
Indore	102.1	75.1	63	..	2.90	1.82
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	104.9	83.3	38	..	6.94	0.84
Saugor	103.6	79.6	41	..	4.10	1.29
Hoshangabad	105.9	80.8	79	..	5.74	3.67
Khandwa	104.3	79.2	65	..	3.18	1.81
Akola	103.9	80.5	62	..	5.88	3.59
Amraoti	104.8	80.8	52	..	4.93	2.46
Nagpur	107.6	84.4	40	..	6.33	3.00
Chanda	106.5	79.0	39	..	6.16	2.39
Raipur	107.1	83.8	30	..	4.21	0.83
KONKAN—						
Bombay	91.5	82.4	73	..	1.59	0.92
Ratnagiri	90.5	82.1	67	..	*1.04	0.16
Mormugao	91.9	82.9	74	0.01	4.30	1.96
Karwar	..	..	..	..	8.31	5.48
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.4	74.2	51	..	4.95	3.63
Ahmednagar	97.2	71.4	53	..	8.35	6.47
Poona	94.4	72.7	66	..	3.39	1.29
Sholapur	102.0	75.5	54	..	7.13	4.52
Bijapur	98.0	72.6	54	..	8.17	5.54
Belgaum	90.8	68.5	66	..	6.07	0.92
Ahmedabad	99.1	72.1	58	..	6.19	4.25
Mirzapur (Indur).	105.3	81.6	46	..	4.58	1.90
Hyderabad	100.8	80.8	46	..	5.65	1.98
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.5	79.7	72	..	5.31	—2.19
Calicut	90.1	78.7	70	..	21.77	6.68
Cochin	89.9	79.5	78	0.01	41.55	19.11
Colombo	89.8	80.6	85	0.01	39.88	—6.40
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	110.1	82.5	42	..	3.71	0.48
Bellary	101.6	76.5	53	..	7.57	3.04
Cuddapah	105.1	84.0	48	..	9.61	3.24
Madras	107.2	88.4	48	..	25.83	4.68
Bangalore	92.5	67.8	63	..	8.91	0.65
Coimbatore	97.9	72.3	72	..	10.10	0.96
Trichinopoly	103.9	81.1	56	..	11.41	—1.89
Negapatam	102.9	81.3	61	..	23.11	—8.46

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock Still.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	High Water. Bombay Mean Time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in	Month.	Low Water. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in
	May					May				
SAT.	22	m 4	20	23	10	22	m 9	57	19	3
		5	0a	25	10		11	54a	19	10
SUN.	23	m 5	39	24	1	23	m 11	28	19	10
		6	1a	25	9					
MO.	24	m 7	3	24	7	24	m 0	58	18	11
		7	5a	25	11		0	51a	19	10
TU.	25	m 8	14	25	10	25	m 1	47	17	7
		8	3a	26	3		2	0a	19	6
W.	26	m 9	14	27	2	26	m 2	32	16	4
		8	57a	26	9		3	0a	19	5
TH.	27	m 10	9	28	5	27	m 3	17	15	1
		9	49a	27	2		3	57a	19	1
FR.	28	m 11	0	29	5	28	m 4	3	14	2
		10	40a	27	5		4	52a	18	8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May.	Sunrise	Sunset.
„ 22 (Saturday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 8m
„ 23 (Sunday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 9m
„ 24 (Monday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 9m
„ 25 (Tuesday)	„ 6m. 2m.	„ 7h. 9m
„ 26 (Wednesday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 10m
„ 27 (Thursday)	„ 6h. 2m.	„ 7h. 10m
„ 28 (Friday)	„ 6h. 1m.	„ 7h. 11m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter 1915 May 6th. 10h 52.6m. a.m. New Moon 1915 May 14th 9h 1.0m. a.m. First quarter 1915 May 22nd, 10h. 20.0m. a.m. Full Moon 1915 May 29th 3h. 2.9m. a.m.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 22.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. W. Birkett has been elected Member of the Imperial Legislative Council as representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce vice Mr. Marshall Reid.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major Whitemore, I. M. S. reverts to Military Duty.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. G. Ogden is appointed acting Consul for Belgium at Madras.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Kelly has been posted as Assistant-Accountant-General and Currency Officer, Cawnpore.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. McNeill, C.S., Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council is appointed Member, Board of Management, Indian People's Famine Trust vice Mr. S. R. Arthur.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. Rennison of Williamson Magor is appointed member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee vice Mr. A. D. Gordon.

Mr. E. Sheepshanks, C.S., is appointed Assistant Wheat Commissioner.

Mr. I. D. O. Elliot, C.S., is appointed an Attache in the Commerce Department.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Col. W. R. Edwards, I.M.S., and Messrs. E. R. Watson, T. T. Williams, C. A. King and Girish Chandra Mukherjee are appointed Ordinary Fellows of the Calcutta University.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major J. E. M. Hughes becomes Commandant, Remount Training Depot.

The following are appointed to the Indian Army Reserves.—Lieutenants (Infantry Branch) E. W. Lace, L. R. Potter.

Second Lieutenants, (Cavalry Branch), B. W. Wahl, V. A. Herbert.

(Infantry Branch) A. C. J. Baldwin, R. J. D. Richardson, H. F. Wara, C. K. Rhodes, J. L. Harris, C. J. Orondace, S. D. Gladstone, H. W. G. Infiles, L. G. Burgess, E. Dickins, R. T. Jones and C. H. Wilson.

Major C. B. Byers is promoted Lieutenant-Col.

Volunteer Officers' decorations have been conferred on Captain W. L. Bruce, Malabar Volunteer Rifles; 2nd Lieut. J. D. Bevan, Punjab Light Horse; Col. G. C. Godfrey, Captain G. H. Duncan and Lieut. E. E. M. Eliot, B. N. Railway Volunteer Rifles.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander De Burgh is appointed Port Officer, Akyab.

INDIAN STUDENTS AT GLASGOW.

THREE SUCCESSFUL ENGINEERING STUDENTS.

At the Graduation Ceremony of the University of Glasgow, held in Bute Hall on April 20, three Indian students graduated as B.Sc.'s in engineering.

Mr. Birendra N. Dey, of Calcutta University, the first of these, also obtained the Certificate of Proficiency in Engineering subjects. He occupied high places in the Class List, and specially distinguished himself in Engineering Laboratory and Drawing. He was a prominent figure at the James Watt Engineering Laboratories for the last two years, and is a brother of the Calcutta Educationist, Prof. N. N. Dey, M.A., B.Sc., of "The Collegian," Calcutta.

Mr. Mian M. Khan comes from the Punjab, and has been studying at the Glasgow University for four years.

Mr. Bomon S. Sanjana was an engineer student at the University of Bombay before he came to Glasgow. He also distinguished himself in the University Class examinations.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard intrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 22nd May 1915 was 30.009 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's borometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 21st May, 1915

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	29.794 inches.
Temperature of Air	86.8 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.8 „
Dew Point	77.4 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.739 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10).....	4.2 „
Maximum temperature of Air	91.5 „
Minimum do. do.	81.9 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	W.WSW.
Movement of Wind	169 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 inches.
Total fall during month.....	0.36 „
Do. do. year	1.41 „
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd	0.00 „

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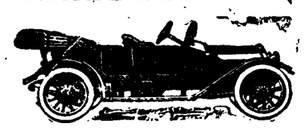

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 19.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain A. H. Arbuthnot, 12th Londons.
Captain J. Edgell, 12th Londons.
Captain L. F. Jones, 12th Londons.
Captain G. M. Wyatt, 12th Londons.
Captain R. Oldman, Norfolks.
Lieutenant R. Coode-Adams, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant J. Tomlinson, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant W. L. Robertson, Black Watch.
Lieutenant W. D. Stewart, Black Watch.
Lieutenant A. H. Sutherland, Black Watch.
Lieutenant L. K. Dunlop, 12th Londons.
Lieutenant S. Tattersall, 12th Londons.
Lieutenant A. C. Burnell, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant M. Jameson, Dublin Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. H. St. J. Smith, Cheshires.
Lieutenant J. A. Wilson, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant R. R. Macdonald, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant R. R. Masdonald, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant D. Lindsay, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant H. J. Newton, 12th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant J. S. Cottrell, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant C. J. Hepburn, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant G. E. Russell, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant G. E. Russell, Leicesters.
Second-Lieutenant G. R. Reid, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieutenant E. I. Pym. Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant V. Owen, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant R. A. Miller, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant G. Gledhill, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant F. Chapman, Londons.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain E. Dimsdale, Rifle Brigade.
Captain L. Llewellin, Monmouths.
Captain M. Llewellin, Monmouths.
Captain C. W. Stanton, Monmouths.
Lieutenant D. Murphy, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant G. F. Rickett, 12th Londons.
Second-Lieutenant S. Telfer, 12th Londons.

MISSING.

Captain R. Auld, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain F. G. Dawson, Monmouths.
Captain J. E. Parker, 12th Londons.
Lieutenant C. Hayes-Newington, Cheshires.
Lieutenant L. Walford, 12th Londons.
Lieutenant G. P. Legard, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant B. E. Mahon, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. K. Molineux, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant V. Hardy, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant R. Lord, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant H. M. Chaplin, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant B. Hayes-Newington, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant P. Notworthy, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. Pickard, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant W. A. Ward, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. A. Birrell-Anthony, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant T. G. Lowe, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant N. Newland, Monmouths.
Second-Lieutenant F. R. Carden, Devons.
Second-Lieutenant R. Pargeter, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant H. Forman, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant A. Whitehouse, Londons.

BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain D. H. Davidson, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant D. Marvin, Seaforths.
Second-Lieutenant C. G. Tennant, Seaforths.

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN.

Captain H. E. Festing, Border Regiment.
Lieutenant F. W. Robertson, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant O. Day, Hampshires.
Lieutenant J. Heyder, Border Regiment.
Lieutenant J. A. Ainslie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant C. Heal, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Ross, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Paterson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieutenant J. H. Proctor, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant F. Dinan, Essex.
Second-Lieutenant H. C. Heywood, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant F. S. Waldegrave, Munster Fusiliers.

LONDON, May 20.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain A. Arrol, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain A. L. MacConnell, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain C. Patten, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain D. M. Rose, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Captain A. W. Brock, Leicesters.
Captain R. L. MacCall, Camerons.
Captain E. Moody, Middlesex.
Lieutenant R. A. C. Henderson, Camerons.
Lieutenant L. R. Napier, Camerons.
Lieutenant E. Dryden, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant T. B. Jameson, Durham Light Infantry.
Lieutenant A. Palin, Leinsters.
Lieutenant C. Snelling, Leinsters.
Lieutenant J. Naumann, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant T. Ratton, Rifle Brigade.
Lieutenant A. Macdonald, Artillery.
Lieutenant H. de R. Morgan, East Kents.
Lieutenant G. D. Elton, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant I. Bolton, Argylls.
Lieutenant F. Sprague, Medicals.
Second-Lieutenant G. Cadenhead, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant H. Leah, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant G. S. Mackay, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant S. C. Russell, Camerons.
Second-Lieutenant F. N. Forster, Argylls.
Second-Lieutenant J. Neill, Argylls.
Second-Lieutenant C. C. Prior, Argylls.
Second-Lieutenant C. Warr, Argylls.
Second-Lieutenant A. Eastwood, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Y. Paton, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant S. Jeudwine, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant R. Weatherell, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant J. Cranmer, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

LOSS OF HOSPITAL SHIP BENGALI.

INSPECTION OF BENGAL AMBULANCE CORPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 22.

The news of the loss of the Hospital-ship, Bengali was a great shock to the organisers of the Bengal Ambulance Corps. Dr. S. P. Sarvadhikary, Secretary of the Corps, interviewed said that the unhappy news was a great shock to the subscribers. Up to the time of the naming of the Bengali, one lakh and sixty thousand rupees have been subscribed towards the sum required and since that time he had received about Rs. 27,000. He had no doubt that the required amount would be subscribed even in the face of this disaster.

He had that day in conjunction with Colonel Nott wired to the Government of India to the effect that it was hoped that the latter would make whatever use was required of the corps. Incidentally Dr. Sarvadhikary mentioned that an inspection of the corps has been held this morning by Colonel Mould, R.A.M.C., who had expressed himself highly satisfied and even surprised, at their efficiency, considering the short time which they had for training. The corps consists of seventy-five men who are most anxious to be allowed to go to the front. Whether they will be formed into a field ambulance or whether another floating hospital will be fitted out is not yet known.

LATER.

The authorities have received the news that the Bengal Volunteer Hospital river steamer Bengali for service in Mesopotamia sank at 11 p.m. on Monday in the lattitude of Madras, 260 miles out to the sea while being towed to the Persian Gulf via Colombo. No loss of life is reported, probably there were none on board at the time. The vessel started on the 10th instant. The weather was threatening but the storm did not develop and the weather was probably seasonal with slight to moderate seas. On Monday morning the weather chart showed probably moderate to rough sea which has quitted by 8 a.m. the next morning, the sinking having taken place the intervening night.

DACOITIES IN BARISAL DISTRICT,

TWO MAHOMEDANS UNDER ARREST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 22.

Two more dacoities occurred in Barisal district last week. On 13th May last a daring dacoity was committed in the house of Babu Rohini Kumar Roy, pleader at Nathullabad, under the police station of Malchiti. The dacoits numbered about 30. After securing the village watchman the dacoits entered the house by breaking open the outer door. They threatened the inmates of the house and overpowered Babu Guruprosana Roy, the aged uncle of Rohini Babu. They decamped with a booty of valuables worth Rs. 1,500 by breaking open an iron safe. On the identification of Guruprosana Babu the police have arrested two Mahomedans, Ajiman and Gadi Mira.

Another dacoity was committed on the 14th instant in the house of Akhil Chandra Das of Bibi Chini, police station Betagi. Akhil Chandra offered resistance and he was wounded in his abdomen. The dacoits also ruthlessly assaulted the womenfolk. Two iron safes were broken and Rs. 800 worth in cash and ornaments were taken away. The dacoits set fire all round the house and fired guns.

CHEATING A HOTEL PROPRIETRESS.

CAPT. SMUTS' FINE REDUCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 22.

Justice Parlett yesterday disposed of the appeal of Captain W. A. Smuts against the sentence of imprisonment till the rising of court and a fine of Rs. 400 or three months of simple imprisonment, passed on him by the district Magistrate, Rangoon, on the charge of cheating Mrs. Smith, proprietress of Allandale Boarding House. His Honour confirmed the conviction but reduced the sentence of fine to Rs 120 or six weeks' simple imprisonment in default. The fine if realised will be paid to the complainant as compensation.

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G.P.E. 9

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COMMERCIAL.

UP OR DOWN?

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, May 23.

Italy's intervention in the war is sure to be used as a pretext for affording a little excitement in the cotton market, and the fact will be exploited for all it is worth by the "short" division to induce another temporary slump in prices to straighten up their outstanding sales which it was found were rather prematurely entered into. The Chino-Japanese scare, supported by America's diplomatic splutter with Germany, gave them a great lift, and another drop of forty or fifty points would prove a perfect god-send in the hour of their need. The same pretext, however, may be seized upon as a handle by the "bulls" for an upward drive in rates, on the grounds that Austria is not likely to survive long with Russia hammering away so close to her portals, which will also mean a serious setback to Germany, as she and Turkey can scarcely be expected to hold out against a combined Europe for many months longer. It will be interesting therefore to note what view the cotton speculators take of the situation. There are still grave differences of opinion regarding the new crop. The "bull" division continues to assert with confidence that the reduction in acreage will amount to at least 30 per cent., while the opposition stoutly maintains there will be no reduction at all in Texas, and in the Eastern states will not amount to more than from 10 to 15 per cent. Another bone of contention is the estimate of the season's consumption of cotton. Recent returns favour the belief in large figures, which this season has been put down at about six million bales. Against this there is the reduced consumption in Europe owing to the war. But here again an argument is got up that the lack of industrial demand is amply made up for by the enormous quantity of cotton which is being used for explosives. One faction contends that at least four million bales will be consumed on this account: the other side says, not more than a million. Then, again, it is alleged that the prices of contracts in New York are high enough to attract actual cotton for tendering, and "longs" instead of having "shorts" coming to them to buy back the cotton sold, may be called upon to receive tenders. And the cap is put upon the whole catalogue of arguments by figures being submitted which show that the heavy expenses incurred for exporting prevent any heavy weight of hedge sales upon the market. And so the arguments run on. It will therefore be interesting to note how the situation develops within the next day or two. But it looks as if the "bear" group will be preparing for a very rough passage if anything like free selling forward is indulged in at present rates. Our views being still optimistic for a further advance in new crops.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, May 22nd.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	14,600,000
American Visible Supply	4,969,000

Holidays until Tuesday.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 21st.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	9,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	20,000
Futures at New York July	9.56
Previous closing price	9.58
Futures at New York Oct.	9.94
Previous closing price	9.94
Spot Cotton at New York	9.75
Previous price	9.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.39
Previous price	9.42
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.69
Previous price	9.72
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7⅞
Demand Bills	4.78-15
Silver Commercial Bars	49¼
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports.	1,190,000
„ „ at Interior Ports	654,000

New York, May 22nd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	18,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	45,000
Futures at New York July	9.51
Previous closing price	9.56
Futures at New York Oct.	9.88
Previous closing price	9.94
Spot Cotton at New York	9.80
Previous price	9.75
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.00
Previous price	9.00
Futures at New Orleans July	9.32
Previous price	9.39
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.64
Previous price	9.69
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7⅞
Demand Bills	4.78-15
Silver Commercial Bars	49¼

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 22nd.

Bar Silver Spot	23 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate since 8th August 1914.	5 %
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	27/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3½
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4½
„ „ „ „ 6 „	4½
Interest day to day loans	1½
„ 7 day market loans	1½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS

WHEAT.

London, May 21st.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, Jun-July; sellers,	65/9
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June-July; sellers,	65/6
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; sellers,	65/3
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F June-July; sellers quiet.	64/9
Bombay White sellers June-July,	66/9
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs.	63/3
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. nominal.	
South Australian nominal.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship May-June; value	49½
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June; value,	55/3
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship May June sellers	51
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship May-June sellers	58

NUX VOMICA.

Nux Vomica not offered.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July; paid,	53/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull value,	£7-12-6
Karachi Barley	36

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£75¼
Copper Braziers	£98
Yellow Metal	10½
English best selected Copper	86½
Hard spelter,	50
Iron Corrugated sheet 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool,	£17

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally.	30

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June;	2/7½
Ceylon Rubber	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 22.

The market to-day was quiet with Broach quoted at Rs. 246.

There was practically no business reported. Later in the day, in spite of advices from America showing a moderate decline, the market here opened at 246 and eventually went to Rs. 249 owing to speculative buying in the bazaar.

Houses and Mills are still disposed to remain quiet.

At Colaba the market was a trifle, easier with Broach quoted at 248.

New Crops are steady with little business reported.

Ready Cotaon is in poor demand.

We quote:—

Broach, May 212/13
Bengals, May 164.
Khamgaum Akola, May 189.
Khamgaum Akola, July 198.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Good Broach, April 249½.
Fully Good Bengal, January 185.
Khamgaum Akola, January 220.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 21st May, 1915:—

Cotton	6,772 Bales.
Wheat	63,896 cwts.
Linseed	10,996 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,543 „
Ginjellyseed	139 „
Poppyseed	217 „
Groundnuts	1,443 „
Castorseed	4,536 „
Rice	128,595 „
Myrabollams	3,019 „
Cottonseed	8,817 „
Mowraseed	213 „
Gram	4,681 „
Joowar	1,939 „
Barley	123 „

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1914	650,000
Receipts from 1st September to 20th May 1915	2,277,948
	2,927,948
Shipments do	1,362,353
	1,565,595
Afloat	27,231
	1,538,364
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-country by Rail 1st Sept. to date.	635,000
Stock of cotton in all hands	903,364.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.

White Pessi 85 per cent.	Rs. 6-15, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi	Rs. 6-10, R. D. per cwt.
Red Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hard 50 per cent.	Rs. 45-8 B. T. per candy.

Linseed.

Ready	Rs. 7-11, B. T. per cwt.
Forward Sept.	Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt.

Rapeseed.

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 6-1, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Etawah	Rs. 6-3, B. T. per cwt.
Brown Katni	Rs. 6-8, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujarat	Rs. 6-15, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed.

Ready	Rs. 6-10, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts.

Bold	Rs. 27-8, B. T. per candy.
Madras	Rs. 29, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed	Rs. 3-14, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed.

Ready	Rs. 28 R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed	Rs. 2.14, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed.

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat	44 B. T. per candy.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—		
T. T. Ready	1s. 3 29-32d.	
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 15-16d.	
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 15-16d.	June.
Banks' Buying Rates:—		
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 5-32d.	
Do. Do. Forward	1s. 4 5-32d.	June.
Do. 4 Months Ready	1s. 4 7-32d.	
Francs 3 m-s. do	174	
60 d-s. Hong-Kong	133½	
Do. Shanghai	170½	
60 d-s. Yokohama	149½	

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-8-0
Australian do	24-4-0
Bombay do	24-10-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-10-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	61-3-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 22.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a firm tone to-day and the probable prospects of Italy intervening in the war on the side of the Allies gave a slight impetus to rates. Tata Iron and Steel shares also stood steady.

In Mill shares for June delivery Davids improved to Rs. 543½, Fazulbhoy to Rs. 415, Standards to Rs. 975 and Madhavji to Rs. 1,155.

Swadeshi kept quiet at Rs. 1,460 and Rs. 1,860.

Indian Dying and Bleaching advanced to Rs. 127½ and Indore Malwas to Rs. 195.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 177½, Finlays at Rs. 272½, Simplex at Rs. 27 and Edward Sassoon to Rs. 171½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were in demand at Rs. 925.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 221½ for cash We hear that the Directors of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd. have recommended a dividend of 6 per cent for the year ending 31st December 1914. Thus in spite of the present crisis the Company has been able to maintain its rate of dividend and the forebodings about a lesser dividend are not only dispelled but the prospects of a higher dividend in the future can be confidently anticipated by the share holders.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares were in brisk demand and they changed hands at Rs. 171.

Alcock Ashdown and Co. shares improved to Rs. 220.

Bombay Telephones changed hands to Rs. 129.

Tata Iron and Steel shares kept firm at Rs. 102½ and Deferred at Rs. 193.

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 1,085.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 565 and Mandra Bhons at Rs. 49½ x. d.

Treachers were placed at Rs. 507½

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

3½ per cent G. P. Notes stood unchanged at Rs. 93 1/8.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds (long-dated) changed hands at Rs. par.

INDIAN PATENTS.

EFFECT OF WAR.

The number of applications during 1914, for the grant of patents was 588 as compared with 705 in the previous year, bringing up the total to 1,971 since the Act came into operation. The decrease is ascribed by the Controller of Patents and Designs to the outbreak of war in August, up to which time the progress had been normal. Despite this drop in the number of applications the total income of the office increased from Rs. 72,159-6-0 to Rs. 73,159-8-0, the rise being due to the steady increase in the number of fees paid for the continuance of patent rights.

The effect of the war as noted above has resulted in a decrease of the number of applications during the last five months, but proceedings on applications previously made have not been materially affected at present. Under directions from the Government of India, acceptance of applications and sealing of patents on account of "enemy subjects" have been suspended, but in order that the rights of such persons should not be unduly prejudiced, it has been determined to receive the necessary fees if tendered in due time. A license to this effect was issued on 9th January 1915, and legislation may possibly be undertaken so as to extend the times prescribed in the Act. Up to the end of the year, no emergency legislation, dealing with patents and designs, to correspond with the United Kingdom Statute entitled "The Patents, Trademarks and Designs (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914," has been enacted in India but Sections 22 and 23 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, could possibly be utilised to obtain revocation or a grant of a license in the case of an enemy patent.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO„ LTD.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

On the 28th of last month at Liverpool the Directors submitted to the Shareholders of the Company the Report, Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year 1914, including the transactions of the auxiliary companies under its control.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Net Premiums amounted to £1,655,713 5s. 10d., and the Net Losses, paid and outstanding, to £918,633 8s. 0d. The Fire Funds have been increased from £786,000 to £862,500, and the sum of £98,661 2s. 1d. has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Net Premiums amounted to £235,256 8s 4d., and the Net Losses. paid and outstanding, to £180,849 5s. 2d. The Marine Funds have been increased from £187,500 to £194,500, and the sum of £33,365 17s. 5d. has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account.

ACCIDENT AND GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Net Premiums amounted to £908,074 11s. 1d., and the Net Losses, paid and outstanding, to £385,181 10s. 0d. The Accident Funds have been increased from £373,500 to £463,500, and the sum of £101,458 17s. 10d. has been transferred to Profit and Loss Account.

SURPLUS.

The amount standing to the credit of Profit and Loss Account at the closing of the Accounts for 1913 was £846,463 11s. 7d., from which has to be deducted the Interim Dividend of £69,332 16s. 3d., or 14 per Share, less Income Tax, paid in November last, leaving a net balance of £777,130 15s. 4d. There is now to be added:—

The Surplus on the year's operations, after providing for all Expenses, Income Tax on Profits, and Charges of every kind, amounting to £322,292 11s. 11d., and interest on Investments from the several Accounts amounting to £113,794 2s. 8d.

The total available balance, therefore, is £1,213,217 9s. 11d.

DIVIDEND AND FUNDS.

After increasing the Fire, Marine and Accident Funds by £173,500 as already specified, the Directors have resolved:—To write off the Company's Investments the sum of £110,000, and to transfer to the Staff Pension Fund the sum of £10,000. They propose:—To pay, on the 1st proximo, a Dividend of 15 per Share, less Income Tax, making, with the Interim Dividend already paid, a total distribution for the year of 29 per Share, less Income Tax, or £141,383 18s. 3d., and to carry forward the remaining balance of £847,666 7s. 11d. to the next Account.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

Capital paid up	£264,125 0 0
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000 0 0
Fire Funds	£862,500 0 0
Marine Funds	£194,500 0 0
Accident Funds	£463,500 0 0
Staff Pension Fund	£98,177 8 10
Balance carried forward	£847,666 7 11
Funds ...	£3,730,468 16 9

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 22.

The feature of the share market for jute mill shares was a run in Alliance and Fort Gloster, both of which moved up several points. Other shares in the section of the market rated steady with a few exceptions.

Political news from home appeared to have no effect on the market which was buoyant and active, if somewhat quieter towards the close. Teas and coals changed hands in small quantities at steady rates.

The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 88/4, Bhalgora 22/4, 22/8; Bokaro and Ramgur 13/4, 13/8.

Imperial:—7/12, Raneegunge 25/4, Teetalmuri 10/12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 170 to 180; Auckland (ord) 113, 114, 115, 115/8; Auckland (prefs) 110; Barnagore (ord) 83/4 to 95; Belvedere (ord) 138, 139; Clive (ord) 69; Delta (ord) 184, 185; Empire (ord) 14, 14/4; Fort Gloster (ord) 244, 245; Fort William (ord) 67/8 to 72; Howrah (ord) 139, 140; Hooghly (prefs) 12, 12/4; Kamarhatty (ord) 166, 167; Lawrence (ord) 150 to 155; Naihati (ord) 160, 161; Northbrook (ord) 14/4, 14/6, 14/10; Soorah (ord) 102/8 to 105.

Tea:—Amluckie 65, 66; Hathikira 27/4; Phoenix 59, 60.

Government Paper, three and a half per cent., was quoted at Rs. 93/6.

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. D 9

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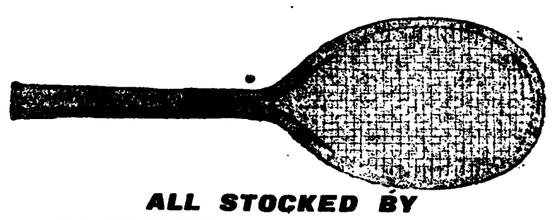

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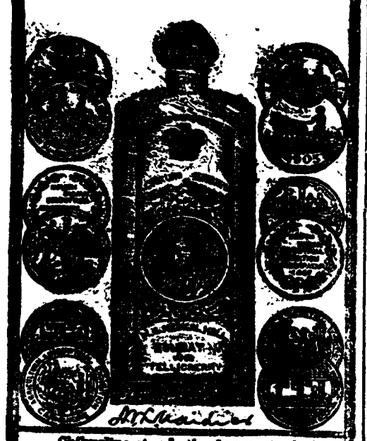

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

May 22.

Waga	Cuthbah	Karachi
Linamac	Macdonald	San Francisco

DEPARTURES.

May 22.

Salsette	Armitage.	Aden
Sailor Prince	Chilvers	Londo
May 23.		
Sildra	Bryn	Calcutta
Meteor	Remmerssen	Balik Papan

The following vessel will entered Dock for loading on arrival.

Steamer	Rahmani	for	Persian Gulf
"	Porto-de-Savona	for	Genoa.

The following vessels have received Port clearance on Saturday.

Steamer	Umta	for	Karachi
"	Colaba	for	Calcutta.

S. S. Linga—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Linga, 949 ton, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived here on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Winamac—The s. s. Winamac, 3,605 tons, Captain N. Macdonald, arrived here on Saturday from San Francisco, with a cargo of kerosine oil on board.

S. S. Salsette—The P. & O. Company's s. s. Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain Armitage sailed on Saturday for Aden, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sildra—The s. s. Sildra, 2,097 tons, Captain E. Bryn, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Meteor—The s. s. Meteor, 2,845 tons, Captain J. Remmerssen, sailed yesterday for Balik Pahan, with a cargo of specie on board.

S. S. Umta—The B. I. S. N. Company's s. s. Umta, 3,491 tons Captain T. P. Babb, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Colaba—The s. s. Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain J. M. Ross, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Inaho Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Inaho Maru left Singapore for Colombo on the 22nd instant.

S. S. Saigon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Saigon Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 21st instant.

S. S. Kamakura Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kamakura Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 21st instant.

Saturday, May 22nd, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Umta	Babb	M. M. & Co
B Aleppo	Jones	J. Finlay & Co
C. & R. Charlton	Charlton	D. Nanji & Co
F. City of Calcutta	Miller	K. N. & Co
H. Kisagata Maru	Nakoda	S. Tyebji & Sons

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	K. N. & Co
Kaveri	K. N. & Co
Netravati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Lowther Range	Gundry	T. M. & Co
4 Canri	Alberto	Baldovino & Co
5 Diddington	Percival	Ralli Bros
7 Ethelwolf	Boyle	
8 Tosan Maru	Nakano	N. Y. Kaisha
10 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13 Ozarda	Hodgson	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Aronda		M. M. & Co
4 Colaba	Ross	M. M. & Co
5 Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. Co
6 Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Taroba	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Dwarka	Maples	M. M. & Co
Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co.
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Winamac	Macdonald	

EXPORTS.

May 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Chariton (s) 600 bales cotton, Lyon Lord & Co.; 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 226 bales cotton, H. E. Brock & Sons; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 323 bales wool raw, David Sassoon & Co.

City of Calcutta (s) 625 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 15 bales wool raw, B. Valabdas; 18 bales wool raw, V. Omersee; 10 bales wool raw, B. Fasimali; 200 bales wool raw, David Sassoon & Co.; 30 bales wool raw, R. Mahomed; 20 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.

Castalia (s) 190 mds rice, C. Muncherji Sons; 209 cwts. till seed, F. Lackmidas; 250 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Chariton (s) 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

City of Calcutta (s) 25 bales hemp, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 100 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kashmere (s) 20 bales cowhides, R. M. Kooka; 27 bales cowhides, A. Cassam; 35 bales cowhides, D. Esmail & Co.; 70 casks goat skins, N. Nizamuddin & Co.; 1 bale carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 70 cwts. horns, J. M. Rahimtoola; 150 bales fiber, Allen Bros. & Co.; 29 empty drums, Cutler Palmer & Co.; 55 casks chutney, F. Nowroji; 17 casks chutney, Army and Navy Co-operative Society; 250 bales hemp, Bell Russ & Co.; 26 cwt. ginger, M. H. Deadashti; 100 cwts. roots, E. Nowroji & Co.; 8 bales woollen cuttings, M. H. Deadashti; 8 cwt. wax, M. H. Deadashti.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kashmere (s) 50 cwts. cardamonseeds, M. Jafferbhoy & Co.

FOR PHILIDELPHIA.

Kashmere (s) 60 bales goat skins, C. G. Mathews.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia (s) 1,980 cwts. muscor, Ralli Bros.; 10,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 4,000 cwts. wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosan Maru (s) 106 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Tosan Maru (s) 31 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Salsette from London, Agents P. & O. S. N. Co.:—11 boxes bar gold, 1 box gold coin,, 1,517 bars silver, 3 boxes specie, 9 packages assayes, 1 box gold and silver coins, 1 case aniline colour, 1 case millinery, 8 crates glass bottles, 1 case cigarettes.

S. S. Ozarda from Bassein, Agents, M. M. Co.:—92,148 bags rice, 5 packages tum tum.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

STEAMER COMPANY'S CLAIM.

DISMISSED BY FULL BENCH.

The full Bench of the Small Causes' Court disposed of an appeal preferred by Pirojshah Cowasji against a decision of the Lower Court.

The suit was filed by the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Company Limited to recover from Pirojshah Cawasji Rs. 371 for amount of allotment call due on the 29th June 1911 and for the balance of call for Rs. 10 each by Pirojshah to the plaintiff company on the fifteen shares in the plaintiff company applied for and allotted to him on the 29th May 1911, together with interest. Messrs. Payne & Co., solicitors, appeared for the plaintiff company while Mr. R. K. Dadachanji was for the defendant. The suit was instituted by Messrs. Payne & Co. under a vakalatnama purporting to be signed by one Dinkerrao, who was office manager of the plaintiff company and who, it was alleged, held no power of attorney from them. It was not signed by any of the partners in the firm of the Indian Co-operative Co., the agents of the plaintiff company who were authorised by a resolution of the Company's board of directors to file suits and some of whose partners were present in Bombay when this suit was filed.

The defence contended that Messrs. Payne and Co. had no authority in law to file the suit on behalf of the Company, that Dinkerrao did not in law represent the Company and could not authorise Messrs. Payne & Co. to institute the suit and that the irregularity could not afterwards be cured by the duly authorised agents of the Company subsequently signing Messrs. Payne & Co.'s vakalatnama and by their filing it, on the grounds that by the time this could be done the suit on the cause of action mentioned in the summons was already barred by the law of limitation.

The Lower Court held that the vakalatnama of Messrs. Payne & Co. was properly and validly signed by the plaintiffs' office manager as the principal officer of the Company, and decreed the plaintiff Company's claim with Court costs and professional costs.

Against this decree, the defendant appealed to the Full Court.

After hearing the arguments the Chief Judge, in giving the decision of the Full Court, held that the office manager had no authority in law to sign Messrs. Payne & Co's vakalatnama, that the suit was therefore not properly and validly instituted and that the defect could not at that stage be cured as the plaintiffs' claim was already barred when the hearing of the suit took place. The Full Court therefore reversed the decree of the Lower Court.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chapman charged Alladin Inamudin with the theft of a metal watch, some gold buttons and cash, collectively valued at Rs. 105, belonging to Amalakh Sanjivan.

After returning from a cinema show on Friday night the complainant went to sleep on the maidan near the Police Court. A little later the accused snatched the coat, which the complainant had put under his head. He ranaway but the complainant raised an alarm and the accused was arrested by a Police sepoy in plain clothes, who was on duty near by.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted two previous convictions. He was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS

CHARGE AGAINST A RANGOON FIRM'S MANAGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 22.

Mr. De Glanville, counsel for Mr. H. C. Elsey, argued to-day before the District Magistrate in the matter of not framing a charge against his client in the case brought by Messrs. J. and F. Graham and Co. Counsel asked the Court to hold the materials placed before it for the prosecution as vindictive, it being filed after Messrs. Graham had been threatened with a suit in the Chief Court by Moola Dawood and Co. for the recovery of 25 lakhs. The proper procedudre should have been to have gone on with a civil suit and if it then transpired that the wrong doer should be punished, say for defrauding by falsification of books then Messrs. Graham could proceed with criminal proceedings against the accused. At present, said the Counsel, this court was being used as a tool for the prosecution.

Further hearing was adjourned till Monday.

SANITATION AT CENTRES OF PILGRIMAGE IN INDIA.

COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY IN EACH PROVINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 22.

The Committee which the Government of India have resolved to appoint for each province to inspect the chief centres of pilgrimage therein and report on the sanitary arrangements, the railway arrangements for pilgrim traffic and on the adequacy of accommodation etc., is to be shortly constituted for this Presidency. The Committee will consist of a non-official Indian representative, a member of the Indian Civil Service a representative of railways in the presidency and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Madras. It will be presided over by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, who has arrived in Madras to make preliminary arrangements and who will proceed to Octacamund to confer with the Local Government.

ADD 10 YOUR BRAIN POWER

your success as well as your general health depends in a large measure on the action of your brain. The coordinating functions of the brain must be quick, accurate and faultless, either in regulating the movements of the body that guard your safety and protect your health, or in determining right judgments that spell success. Your brain as well as your entire nervous system need additional help now and then. Such help is best found in
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
It strengthens the nerves, tones up the entire system, increases your brain power, and helps you to be more successful. It is quickly taken up by the blood and its beneficial effects are felt by every vital organ of the body.
Please read the following evidence:—
Mr. M. Palany, Settlement office, Chittoor writes:—"Your Electro-Tonic Pearls, you sent me some days ago, have done me some good. Please therefore send me two more bottles of 25 each per V. P. and oblige."
Price per bottle of 25 pills Rs. 1/4.
Price per bottle of 40 pills, Rs. 2/..
V. P. charges 4 annas extra.
SOLE AGENTS:—
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.,
Jumma Musjid, BOMBAY.

DUTY THE WATCHWORD

THE FORCE BEHIND THE BRITISH ARMY.

AN AMERICAN VIEW

The United Press Association of America published on April 30 the following article sent by its correspondent at the British front, Mr. William G. Shepherd:—

Headquarters of the British Army, Northern France.

This is not Tommy Atkins; it's John Bull. The minute you begin to rub elbows with the English Army you make this discovery.

Tommy Atkins, the professional English soldier, is here aplenty; he dots the English Army. John Bull is the every-day English citizen, and he seems to be around here in hundreds of thousands. Tommy Atkins is the soldier that Kipling thinks about. John Bull has never been seen about. He's the John Bull who believed his home is his castle; in fact, it is that belief that has brought him here. He's the John Bull who pays his taxes, who reads newspapers, and talks politics, who has a garden, a wife and children, and who commutes (travels by season ticket) daily, in peace times, between his home and his office.

Take any one of your younger neighbours—a lawyer, a street-car conductor, a real estate man, a clerk; quiet fellows who stay home on summer evenings and squire the lawn or weed the garden—and I'll go out on the streets of this headquarters town and find his counterpart for you within five minutes. He's carrying a gun and wearing khaki. Or I'll find him for you lying under a wooden cross in one of the field cemeteries near by, his part of the job that he came out here to do well and nobly finished. It was his duty to show that he believed not only that an Englishman's home is his castle, but that a Belgian's home and a Frenchman's home and every home in all civilisation is a sacred shelter that must be untouched by enemies.

A VOLUNTEER TO DUTY.

There's a thrill about being with the English Army that no American can miss. These hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of men are volunteers; every man jack of them sat down and thought it all out for himself before he went to the recruiting office and asked for a place in the Army. To-day, in the English Army khaki, he's own man's man. He's responsible to his superiors, for he's a soldier; but, primarily, he's responsible to himself and to that castle of his back home and to every jeopardised castle home in every corner of the earth. He's worked out his duty for himself as a man works out his own religion or the other great problems of his life and the answer to his problem is that here he is in khaki, a full-fledged soldier.

Don't believe these stories that he's always singing "Tipperary" and that he's always ready for a fight or a frolic. There's no frolic about it and very little music. His frolic about it and very little music. His frolic and his music are awaiting him at his castle somewhere in the Empire, if he ever sees it again. He came out here to fight and he's in dead and serious earnest. He wasn't always singing "Tipperary" while he was doing his day's duty in peace times or while he was commuting to and from work; no more does he do it now. This is a serious job, just like his peace-time duty; the frolic and the music may come after the job is done.

THRILL OF THE SELF-SENT.

The thrill that an American gets rubbing elbows with this volunteer British Army comes with the knowledge that there are only two Great Powers in the world that have the voluntary military system—Great Britain and the United States. Through all the long winter, back in the British Isles, I saw men in silk hats, in derbies, in long coats, in short coats, in hunting boots, in street shoes, drilling and marching and counter-marching; their faces were always set determinedly. Now I see these same men here, in khaki and caps. They are here because they are forced to be here; forced by something within themselves. They are here not only because they wanted to be here, but because they were determined to be here.

That's the English Army of to-day at the front.

I saw part of the Army at church this morning. The parson knew his hearers. He talked to them just as he would have talked back in any little old stone church in any corner of the British Isles on any Sunday morning. He didn't mention war; nor the nearness of eternity. I heard a salvo of heavy artillery while he was speaking, but he continued, unmoved, telling how hard it may be, sometimes, to live a Christian life. His text was about Thomas, the Disciple, who would not believe Christ had risen until he had seen for himself the print of the nails.

"To-day," he said, "when we doubt, there are no print of the nails for us to see. Christ appeared in person to that fortunate Thomas and carried him over the torrent of doubt. But we must bridge the chasm between doubt and belief by faith, and we must square our lives to our beliefs."

A KHAKI CONGREGATION.

That was the tone of his sermon. He was an earnest parson; his huge tan shoes were disclosed beneath his gown; the collar of his chaplain's coat showed above it. He wore a watch on his wrist, and he consulted it from tme to time. A lieuteant of artillery sat at the organ; on his military coat collar was the artillery emblem of a bursting shell. The audience was in khaki, except for a score of nurses in blue.

Tommy Atkins, bless his heart! wasn't there. This was an audience of English citizens, whom you might have found in any church in England on this bright Sunday morning, come over here to France to do their duty, and the parson was talking to them as simply as a parson can talk who's trying to help folk along in the solution of their problems of life and death.

It was the same way at the football game this afternoon. The distant cannons rumbled then also. I talked to two artists from the Chelsea Arts Club who had been in the battle of Ypres and who were as hardened veterans of war as Napoleon ever knew. I talked to a butcher from the West-end of London. I talked to a carpenter. I saw a Cambridge man and a horse farrier playing football side by side. This crowd wasn't made up of Tommy Atkins, the professional soldier: it was John Bull, on the job.

The world has never before seen another army like this English one; men can be counted almost in millions; each man his own man's man; each man doing his duty because something within him had forced him to do it; each man playing to the grandstand that lies within himself and to the little gallery in his castle back home.—"Exchange."

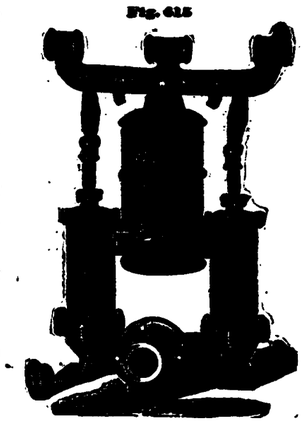
HASU-NO-HANA Regd
The Scent of the Lotus Lily.
The perfume of the Lotus flower—renowned symbol of sweet scents—surpassing all others in delicacy and charm, Hasu-no-Hana is dainty, lasting and wonderfully refreshing.

Try a bottle at once and enjoy this fragrant luxury.
Hasu-no-Hana is also sold in conjunction with a most complete range of toilet accessories, such as hair lotion, toilet water, face powder, dentifrice, bath crystals, soap, brilliantine, toilet cream, sachets and cachous. Each of these articles is the most perfect of its kind in use and all possess the exquisite fragrance of the original scent.
Of all Chemists & Bazaars.
Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by
J. GROSSMITH & SON,
Newgate Street, London, E.C.

LEACH & WEBORNY.
CHEMICAL CLEANERS.
BOMBAY & POONA.
SOLE PROPRIETOR:
A. SYDNEY SMITH.

"BLACK & WHITE"

Buchanan's Scotch Whiskies are two standard brands to be found in every quarter of the globe: guaranteed always the highest quality.
AND "RED SEAL"
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL DEALERS AND STORES

Pumps, to be worked by hand or power for shallow or deep well pumping of different sizes and construction with glass or brass valve seats (which never rust and last longer) can be had immediately.
Steam Pumping Plants for large supply of water, Agricultural Implements, Oil Engines, Machinery, Tools and Sanitary goods stocked for prompt delivery.
CLUBWALLA & Co., LTD.,
17, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY.
Fig. 615


BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Empire Day:—Hindu gathering and lecture on "Indian Loyalty and the Present War" by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, Javerbaug, Kalbadevi Road, 8-30 a.m.
Indian Specie Bank, Meeting of Shareholders, Share Brokers Hall, 5 p.m.

TUESDAY, MAY 25.

Improvement Trust Board Meeting, 4-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26.

Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4.30 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 27.

Special Sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, 11-30 a.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-4/ and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

JUKES—At Market Harborough, on the 13th May 1915, the wife of Captain A. E. Jukes, 9th Gurkha Rifles, of a son.
ANDERSON—At 26, Castellian Road, London, W., on the 12th May 1915, the wife of Captain W. H. Anderson, 33rd (Q. V. O.) Light Cavalry, Army Remount Department, of a son.
BENNETT—On May 16th, at Darjeeling, the wife of H. C. C. Bennett, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DICK—GRANTHAM—At All Saints Memorial Church, Maymyo, on the 11th May 1915, by the Rev. H. W. Blandford, Captain Alan MacDonald Dick, M.B., F.R.C.S., (Eng.) I.M.S., 1/10th Gurkha Rifles, to Muriel Angela, third daughter of the late Rev. H. A. Grantham, Rector of Halton Tring, and of Mrs. Grantham, Ellesborough, Bexhill-on-Sea.

DEATHS.

CAMA—At Hoshangabad on the 22nd instant at 2 p.m. Camaji Byramji Navroji Cama, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Hoshangabad, aged 37, beloved son of the late Mr. Navroji Pestonji Cama. Otla and early morning Oothamma ceremony at "Mango Grové", Tazáeo.
ANDREWS—Killed in action, at Shaiba, on the 14th April 1915, Captain Walter Andrews, 95th Russell's Infantry attached 120th Infantry, elder son of the late David Andrews, of East Altercannoch, Barrhill.
HOGAN—Killed in action, at Neuve Chapelle, on the 12th March, 1915, Robert G. Roche Hogan, 2nd Lieut., 2nd Royal Berkshire Regt., dearly loved and only son of Dr. and Mrs. W. Hogan, Muzaffarnagar, United Provinces, India, aged 22.
HUTTON—Killed in action near Ypres on the 16th May, 1915, Ian Campbell, 9th Royal Scots Highlanders, aged 18 years and 19 months, second son of W. Hutton, P.W.D., Madras.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

DUHAN—Killed in action in France, on the 26th April, Major F. T. Duhan, 19th Punjabis. Deeply regretted by all ranks.

IN MEMORIAM.

ARATOON—In loving memory of my father, Carr. J. Aratoon, who died on the 20th May, 1907.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

May 25.

172—Casualty—The Commanding Officer regrets to announce the death of 2nd Lieut. R. P. Stoneham, Notts and Derby Regiment (late Corpl. Bombay Vol. Rifles attached Lahore Signal Company) killed in action.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, 2nd. Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

COLABA COTTON FIRE.

The damage done by the fire, which broke out at Colaba on Friday night, is estimated about Rs. 10,000.

THE MALI EDUCATION CONFERENCE.

The Sixth Annual Session of this Conference will be held at Sangamner, District Ahamednagar, under the presidentship of Dnanoji Ganpatrao Shinde, Magistrate Satara, on the 29th and 30th instant.

EMPIRE DAY GATHERING.

At the Empire Day gathering of Hindus which will be held this morning at Javer Baug, Kalbadevi Road, some Indian soldiers who have recovered from their wounds will take part in the prayers for the success of British arms in the European conflict.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Union will be held at the Union Rooms on Saturday the 29th instant at 7-15 p.m. (S. T.), followed by a Dinner at 8.45 p.m. (S. T.). At this meeting. Dr. A. K. Contractor M.D., M.R.C.P. will read a paper on "X Ray treatment of Uterine Fibroids."

SNAPPING OF AN ELECTRIC WIRE.

On Saturday at 10-30 a.m., near the Byculla Bridge, Police Sepoy No. 1011E, who was on duty there, saw flashes coming out of the end of an electric wire that had snapped and fallen on the road. On his intimating this fact to the Tramway authorities the power was switched off.

The traffic was suspended for half an hour, but on the wire being repaired it resumed its usual course. Nobody was injured.

DEATH OF A PARSI CIVILIAN.

News has been received in Bombay of the death of Mr. Camaji Naoroji Cama which took place at Hoshungabad on Saturday last.

The deceased had a brilliant University career and passed the I. C. S. examination in 1902. His twin brother Mr. Byramji who passed this examination in the same year predeceased him a few years ago as the result of a riding accident in England. Mr. Camaji Cama was 37 years of age at the time of his death and was Assistant Commissioner at Hoshungabad. He had been suffering from fever for the last few days and, as stated above, died on Saturday last. He belonged to the well-known Cama family of Bombay.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Three attacks and four deaths from plague and three attacks and one death from small-pox occurred in Bombay on Friday, two of the attacks being reported from Umerkhadi and one from Kumbharwada. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 66, as compared with 96 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 126 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,629, out of which 30 were found to be plague stricken. B Ward contributed 11 of these latter, C Ward 13, E Ward 6, while A, D, F and G Wards did not contribute any.

BOMBAY FIRE BRIGADE.

WISHING BON VOYAGE TO THEIR CHIEF

The foreman and men of the Bombay Fire Brigade assembled at the Head Fire Brigade Station, Byculla, on Friday, to wish bon voyage to Mr. T. C. Greenop, Chief of the Brigade, who is going on three months' leave on the 5th June.

Mr. Thomson, the Head Foreman, in wishing bon voyage to Mr. Greenop, congratulated him on his securing the King's Police Medal, which was an honour not to him alone but to the whole brigade. He also congratulated Mr. Greenop on the successes he had achieved in coping with the destructive fires at Colaba last year, and thanked him on behalf of the Brigade for what he had done to secure an advance in pay and pensions of the men working under him.

Mr. Thomson then presented Mr. Greenop with a beautiful silver tea-set with a tray and two silver vases subscribed by the Brigade.

Mr. Greenop in reply thanked the Brigade for the honour they had done him there that evening. He said he was under no small obligation to them for their assistance and loyal co-operation. He had always found them working whole-heartedly and with a dash that had elicited the praise of those who witnessed them working.

The gathering dispersed after partaking of light refreshments. Mr. Thomson, the head foreman, will act as Chief Officer during Mr. Greenop's absence.

Official and Personal.

Mr. Mohimohan Ghose, late of the Madras Civil Service died at Calcutta on Friday morning.

Mr. H. M. R. Hopkins is to be confirmed as Commissioner, U.P., in the vacancy caused by Mr. Brownrigg's retirement.

"Royal Academy Pictures and Sculpture" which is issued in serial form by Messrs. Cassell will be ready for publication on May 1st. The Frontispiece, which will be in colour is a reproduction of the picture by Richard Jack, A. R. A. entitled "Homeless," shewing a group of wandering Refugees.

WILLARD-JOHNSON FIGHT.

Reproduced from "The Sketch."

Jack Johnson, the coloured Heavy-Weight Champion of the World, met his match and was beaten at Havana in Cuba on April 5 by Jesse Willard, hitherto known as the Cowboy Boxer. Some 15,000 people witnessed the contest, which ended in the 26th round by Johnson being knocked out. Up to the 22nd round Jack Johnson quite held his own, and seemed to be gettting by far the best of it. Then, however, fortune suddenly swung round. Willard, the big Texas cowboy, ten years younger than Johnson, and a veritable giant—6 ft. 6 in. in height and scaling 15 st. 10 lb.—after that forced the fighting with redoubled vigour. In the next four rounds he fairly took all the tight out of his antagonist. The finale came dramatically: a terrific right-swing to the jaw prostrated Johnson, half-stunned and dazed. "I have no excuse to offer," were his words when he came to and left the ring. "A better and younger man has taken the championship title."

MILLIONS FROM GRAPE-NUTS.

MR. "WASHINGTON" POST'S ROMANCE.

It has fallen to the lot of few people, says the "Daily Mail," to amass such a huge fortune in such a short time as the late Mr. Charles William Post, of Washington, proprietor of "Grape Nuts," who has left the enormous sum of £4,294,423. Mr. Post—who was known in business circles as the "Washington Post"—did not began his manufacture of foods on a commercial scale until 1894, so that his great wealth was built up in the space of twenty years.

Mr. Post died on May 9 last year in tragic circumstances. He shot himself at Santa Barbara (California) after he had been in ill-health for a long time. At the inquest his nurse testified that his death was the end of a long fight against an uncontrollable desire to kill himself. Only two months previously he had rushed home from Battle Creek, Michigan, by a special fastest train on record in order to be operated upon for appendicitis. He was broken in health at an early age, and his first business venture was a failure.

At Old Barn, near Battle Creek, he began the manufacture of Postum on a small scale. To-day, on the same site, stands the huge model plant known as the White City.

In five years the business assumed enormous proportions, and the advertising bill had by that time rached nearly £200,000 per annum. Mr. Post was an unflinching opponent of Trade Unionism, and he was not afraid to advertise his opinions as well as his Grape Nuts. He expended a fortune in his warfare against the unions, and was largely instrumental in obtaining the conviction of a number of Labour leaders for conspiracy to boycott a company with which he was connected. On one occasion he offered Mr. Roosevelt £20,000 if he would become president for one year of the National Trade Workers' Association, an anti-trade union organisation with which the millionaire was connected.

The multi-millionaire, in some of his advertisements, had claimed that the use of "Grape Nuts" would make operations for appendicitis unnecessary, and "Collier's Weekly," of New York, ridiculed the idea, with the result that there was a libel suit, at the end of which Mr. Post had to pay the proprietors of the magazine £10,000 damages for accusations of attempting to blackmail him. Mr. Post divorced his first wife many years ago, and afterwards married Miss Leila Young, his stenographer. He bequeathed most of his vast fortune to his wife.

Dinesh Chandra Das, an acquitted accused in the Rajabazar bomb case, has been ordered to intern at Munshiganj, Dacca, and Purna Das, a discharged accused in the Faridpur conspiracy case has been ordered to Cox's Bazar. The police have withdrawn the pending bad livelihood case against him.

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR.

"THE BELLE OF NEW YORK"

The excerpts which Leigh and Leighton are giving at the Excelsior Theatre from "The Belle of New York" provide a very pleasant diversion to the usual round of amusements in Bombay. Some of the brightest songs from the opera have been selected, as well as the daintiest of the dances, and the only fault to be found with the production is that it is altogether too short. Miss Addie Leigh and Mr. Clive Leighton have not taken long to make themselves general favourites with the theatre going public of Bombay. Both have voices well above the average in quality and both know how to use them, added to which Miss Leigh has a fascinating manner which is very much in her favour. As "Fifi" she is at her best, and Mr. Leighton as "Harry Bronson" shows that he is not new to the musical comedy business. The latter appears also in a single turn in which he presents some light ballad songs, among them "The Dream Song" and "The Night has a Thousand Eyes" This is another treat for the audience, for Mr. Leighton has a clear and resonant voice which does full justice to these charming little songs.

The film-programme is varied and interesting. The Sherlock Holmes film deals with "The Stolen Papers." It is in two parts, and is in some respects the most entertaining of the whole series. Certainly it has very much more incident than the majority of the films which belong to this series. The weekly "Gazette" possesses several features of current interest, the Kinemacolour film shows "The Sacred City of Benares", depicting some of the gorgeous scenes that are to be seen on the Ganges on a festival day, and to wind up the programme there is a delightful comedey of a kind which breaks new ground in which the acting as really excellent. It is a bright little programme, and one great feature about the Excelsior is that it is always possible to keep cool, thanks to the elaborate system of exhaust fans installed.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, May 22.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel K. Cameron, Canadian Medical Corps.
Lieut.-Col. G. C. Glyn, Scottish Horse.
Lieut.-Col. C. Gosling King's Royal Rifles.
Major W. Q. Gibbs, 10th. Hussars.
Major G. Lubbock, North Somerset Yeomanry.
Major F. Whtmore, Essex Yeomanry.
Captain J. de Knoop, Cheshire Yeomanry.
Captain C. H. Martin, Leicester Yeomanry.
Captain L. Owston, 3rd Dragoon Guards.
Captain A. Steele, 4th. Hussars.
Lieut. H. W. Beck, North Staffords.
Lieut. J. Bendyshe, Worcesters.
Lieut. W. Bethell, 2nd. Life Guards.
Lieut. H. M. Cooper, Shropshires.
Major C. A. Wilkinson, Shropshires.
Captain W. H. J. Atkinson, First Dragoons.
Captain E. R. Coles, Third Dragoon Guards.
Captain H. S. Wilson, Artillery.
Lieut. W. Curwen, Royal Fusiliers.
Second Lieut. F. D'A. Blofeld, Second Life Guards.
Second Lieut. K. J. Campbell, Argylls.
Second Lieut. H. Farmer, King's Royal Rifles.
Second Lieut. A. Ford, Royal Fusiliers.
Second Lieut. D. Hamilton, Irish Rifles.
Second Lieut. A. H. Macfarlane, Royal Scots.
Second Lieut. R. Sinclair, Black Watch.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain W. D. Hill, Loyal North Lancs.
Second Lieut. F. H. Bond, Artillery.
Second Lieut. L. Squire London Regiment.

KILLED.

Major W. Rowan-Robinson.

THE RECUITMENT PROBLEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Lord Kitchener's statement has created a good impression especially with regard to the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia. Recruiting up to the three million limit authorised by the Parliament has been satisfactory and Lord Kitchener's demand for 300,000 more men is considered modest and less than was expected. It is the supply of men for 1916 that engages great attention from both sides of the House. The Premier has been urged to introduce a National Service measure. If a Coalition Cabinet including Labour members be formed, some fresh demand may be made with all parties united. The raising of the age to 40 years and the reduction of the height standard has already attracted numbers of men previously debarred. Lord Kitchener believes the war will be a long one It is understood the new Cabinet will discuss the recruiting question with a new and broad outlook.

COONOOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COONOOR, May 23.

The Coonoor Club tennis Tournament came to a close yesterday before a large gathering.

The important item of yesterday was the final of the Ladies Open Singles in which Mrs. Pearce beat Mrs. Molesworth after an exciting fight by 9-7, 3-6, 6-4.

Col Ainslie, R.E., President of the club in the course of a few words, congratulated the prize winners and specially referred to the sporting manner in which the Indian competitors played and expressed pleasure to see two of them among the prize winners.

Mrs. Stoney presented the cup and the Mrs. Stoney mesented the cup and the souvenirs.

THE TANJORE PALACE.

A CLAIM BY H. H. THE PRINCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

I, the Reversioner, of the Tanjore Royal House, have carefully examined several records pertaining to the Treaties of the Native States of India, and put before the public my claims to the buildings of the Tanjore Palace. The Imperial and Legislative Councils, will, I am sure, uphold my cause. It is highly desirable that the legislators should champion my cause in right earnest by enquiring into the conduct of the Political Agent at Tanjore, in respect of the Palace Buildings, and I hope and trust that when the question comes before H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. Lord Pentland special attention will be paid to the same for immediate disposal.

I, the Reversioner of the Royal House of Tanjore, and my late father V. Ry. Krishnaswami Rao Saheb, Singh Bahadur Sir Desmuk, our claims and titles were already recognised, by the Secretary of State for India, through the Political Agent, Tanjore, in his record No. 2225 A., dated 18th November, 1893, and No. 505, dated 10th September 1894, (Vide Protected Princes of India, by Lee Warner, Chapter V. page 126 and Chapter X. page 283 and Chapter XI. page 311 to 312. para. 127). The following appeared in the "Gazette of India," of the 22nd August, 1891. The Secretary to the Government of India wrote:—

The formal investiture of a Chief should if possible, be performed by the British Officer. Such a course may not always be practicable, but I am to observe that a succession to a Native State is invalid until it receives in some form the sanction of the British authorities. Consequently an *ad interim* and unauthorised ceremony carried out by the people of a State cannot be recognised, although the wishes of the Ruling family, and the leading persons in the State would naturally, in all cases, receive full considerations.

The same principle had already been established under the rule of the Company, not, however, without some contradictory precedents, and it was certainly recognised by all subordinate States under the Moghul or the Maharatta rules:—Once a Native State always a Native State.

I, the Reversioner of the Royal House of Tanjore, requested the Political Agent, Tanjore, in my letter No. B., dated 18th January 1913, to hand over the possession of the Palace Buildings, etc., for my residence now unlawfully taken possession of and occupied by the Local Fund Office. The Political Agent, Mr. R. B. Wood, in his reply D. Dis. No. 21, dated 26th February, 1913 states: "That your claim to the buildings is not admitted." Again the Reversioner of the Tanjore Royal House, continued his correspondence to the Political Agent, Tanjore, No. B., dated 16th March, 1913, thus stating:—"With reference to your D. Dis. No. 21, dated 26th January 1913, I wanted to know your claims to interfere in the Palace Buildings, and to open the same for the use of the Local Fund Office etc. Such claims you should inform me immediately with proper reasons." The Political Agent's correspondence on the subject has ceased.

Your readers will, no doubt sympathise with me to hear another instance, in which Mr. R. B. Wood, the Political Agent of Tanjore, provoked my feelings and sentiments. The Political Agent, Tanjore, furnished a letter D. Dis. No. 29, dated 3rd February, 1913, to which my reply to the Political Agent of Tanjore, No. B., dated 16th March 1913, runs as follows:—"With reference to your letter D. Dis No. 29 dated 3rd February, 1913, I have the honour to state with what authority already the Government of India, you and your late officials recognised my title as H. H. the Prince of Tanjore, and passed several orders for a long time in their political and judicial proceedings. Now with what authority do you refer and request me not to use such titles."

The Political Agent was not pleased to vouchsafe a reply giving the reasons, should there be any, for the discontinuance of the use of such titles bearing my rank and position.

I, the Reversioner of the Royal House of Tanjore, bring the following order to the kind consideration of the public H. H. the Maharaja Sivaji died on the 29th October, 1855. Afterwards a Special Commissioner, Mr. H. D. Phillips, was appointed to arrange for convenience and suitability to look after the interests of the surviving members of the Royal family. The reports of the Special Commissioner having been sent to Her Majesty's Queen's Bench in London, the following order has been passed by them and forwarded to India through the Governor-General. The order runs thus: That the British authorities should not under any circumstances, interfere with the State buildings, as they are meant purely for the convenience and the residences of the Royal members of the Tanjore Royal house. I draw the attention of the Government, and as well as Political Agent Tanjore, to interfere in the matter at an early date, so as to fulfill the conditions that were laid out in Her Majesty's Queen's Bench order in London.

According to the conditions of the Treaty of His Majesty's Government, at present they are protecting the Chiefs of the Natives in India and the Royal Houses and Dependencies, and I am at a loss to understand why such a privilege should be withdrawn in my case.

The Political Agent at Tanjore is now requested to furnish a list of Royal members that were admitted into the Tanjore Palace now occupied.

Finally, I bring the matter before the public for their sympathy and support and to the deep consideration of the British authorities concerned.

SRIPURANDHARA CHATHRAPATHY,
H. H. the Prince of Tanjore.

Dated 21st May, 1915.

(Camp) Kilpauk.

As is usual "Royal Academy Pictures" will include only those examples which are actually hung at this year's Academy, and they will be reproduced on the best fine art paper, so as to do the fullest justice to the pictures. The bound volume of "Royal Academy Pictures" will be ready on May 1st.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	Page.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Italy and the War	8
The Last Effort	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	12
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	9 & 10
INDIAN TELEGRAMS	7, 9 & 10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Amusements	7
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
The North Sea Mystery	12
Duty the Watchword	6
SPECIAL ARTICLE.	
LEGAL NEWS	6
SPORTING NEWS	7
COMMERCIAL	5
SHIPPING	6
THE WEATHER	3
CORRESPONDENCE.	
Lake after Hill Dam	11
Willard Johnstons Fight	7
Responsible for the Prince's Safety	10

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, May 24, 1915.

ITALY AND THE WAR.

The diplomacy which has driven Italy into the arms of the Entente Powers marks the terminating folly of the Teutonic Powers, though to do Germany justice, she seems to have made every effort up to the last moment to induce her ally to make such concessions to their former partner in the Triple Alliance as would induce the Government of King Victor Emmanuel to continue its position of neutrality. How far Germany was prepared to press Austria to go in this direction one does not clearly know. But since negotiations between the Consultat, on the one side and the Wilhelmstrasse and the Ballplatz on the other were continued up to within almost a few days ago, it may be assumed that the concessions which the German Government was trying to extract from Vienna were sufficiently generous to have satisfied the Irredentist aspirations of Italy. But it requires something more than diplomacy to wrest territory from the Hapsburgs, and even in the extreme moment of their agony Francis Joseph and his advisers, either or both, would apparently rather suffer the crowning of one disaster by another, and the annihilation of their Empire, than voluntarily surrender the hinterland of one frontier to save another. Italy's claims were no doubt difficult to satisfy, but surely Austria could have better afforded to make the sacrifice than to bring in the field against her a new enemy whom she has not the strength to fight, and to whom she will have to concede more as a vanquished foe than she need have given in negotiation.

To the Allies the entry of Italy in the field of war cannot but be a cause of extreme gratification. Every factor that counts on their side is necessarily a cause of solid satisfaction, and every development that promises a more speedy conclusion of the great struggle is to be welcomed. There are those who tell us that the Italian attitude throughout the whole business has been a purely selfish one. For that Italy is not to be blamed. She had no concern in the original quarrel, a fact which she emphaised when she repudiated the Triple Alliance, as a reply to the attack on Servia. She was not one of the guarantors of the neutrality of Belgium, and she can claim that it was not her business gratuitiously to join in the task of crushing Prussian Militarism, the great danger that faced Europe, if that task was already in the hands of those strong enough to bring it, in time, to a successful conclusion. On the other hand she had her own interests to consider and Government is called upon to consider anything but the safety and "the greatness and welfare" of its own country. The Italian people have for thirty years kept in front of them the ideal of redeeming *Italia Irredenta*, more especially in regard to those territories which they claim to be naturally Italian that are under Austrian rule. They have more than once been on the verge of a rupture with Austria, in spite of the Triple Alliance, through this very cause. Sooner or later Italy was bound to make good her claim, at least, to the Trentino, to Istria and Trieste, if not to Dalmatia, because that is an ideal which fires the heart of every patriotic Italian, and could never be surrendered. It is natural, therefore, that she should take advantage of the present opportunity. She has treated her former friends with generosity, though they had attempted, in breach of the alliance, to manoeuvre her into a quarrel that was not hers. She has offered them her neutrality in exchange for concessions that would have satisfied the aspirations of her people, and removed a sore that, if it were not cured now, must provoke conflict in the future. Austria has chosen, rather than make this sacrifice, to drive Italy from the position of neutrality, that those in whose hands her destinies lay were evidently prepared, under such circumstances, to maintain, despite the undoubted sympathy of the vast bulk of the Italian people for the Allies' cause. Even the boasted pro-German Senate is now seen to be as enthusiastic as the Chamber for the war. Prince Cam poreale, the brother-in-law of Prince Buelow, is a solitary figure in his German sympathies.

The most interesting question at the moment, of course, is, what will be the effect, in a military sense, of Italian intervention? The war strength of Italy's armed forces is nominally over three million men, but more than two-thirds of these are practically untrained and unready for active service. At the first flush Italy will not be able presumably, to put, at the most, more than half-a-million men in the field for an offensive campaign, and, it may be, even less than that. It is doubtful, therefore, whether she will be able, as seems to be expected in some quarters, to swell the forces of the Allies on the Western Front. In any event, her chief efforts must be concentrated on the invasion of Austria, the occupation of the territories she proposes to annex,—the populations of which will, for the greater part, welcome the advent of her armies,—and an ultimate blow at Vienna. Presumably, Austria has made her preparations for the opposing of this new invasion. But it is difficult to believe that she can spare from the desperate struggle that her last reserves are now waging in Galicia, and the protection of her Serbian frontier, anything like the force which would be sufficient to oppose the onward march of first line troops, highly-trained, brave and inspired with such a patriotic mission as fills the hearts of Italy's battalions. We do not know, of course, how far Italy proposes to conform her own plan of campaign to the general strategical scheme of the Allies, or whether she means only to pursue her own ends. But, in any event, it is clear that the Austrian doom is inevitable. Already the Austro-German offensive in Galica is weakening and for this offensive effort Germany is relying on her third and last contribution of reserves. If it fails, as all the portents seem to predict, we shall then see Germany on the defensive on both fronts, and her ally struggling desperately but vainly to resist the onward march of invading armies from two sides.

THE LAST EFFORT.

It is not a matter for surprise that a considerable section of the public have become somewhat sceptical regarding "last efforts" on the part of Germany. During the past few months we have been periodically pounded with telegrams that Germany was making her last great effort to break through to Calais, that she was engaged on her last great effort to break the French centre at Verdun; there were at least three "final efforts" to get through to Warsaw and every effort in the East and West, in fact, has been the final great or "stupendous" effort. Reuter is not to blame, perhaps, for the exploitation of this "last effort" business. It is the business of a news agency to send us the news from England, and if there is a prevailing tendency among, not only irresponsible journalists but those posing as experts, to regard every fresh German offensive as a last great effort, that must be the prevailing tone of the telegrams. Whether these experts believe what they write or not it is impossible to say, but the effect is deplorable. So many final efforts have been followed after an interval by a new effort, that a sort of superstition has grown up among the public in this country that Germany's armies are inexhaustible, that either she has not suffered anything like the losses that have been attributed to her, or that she has such enormous reserves of men in training that the really final effort will come by the time the Allies are themselves exhausted. In the meanwhile the great effort on the western front, which these same experts were never tired of telling us, was to eventuate with the first blush of Spring and drive the German armies out of France has hung fire, and long after it was overdue we had a fresh "final effort" by the Germans to break through to Calais *via* Ypres. Is it to be wondered that the man in the street, who follows the war with interest but not very much intelligence, has becomes sceptical about everything,—final efforts, great advances, Austrian defeats, huge captures by the Russians, breakings of the line, etc., etc., and begins to think that the opposing forces will go on final efforting and line breaking until they get tired of it and decide to have a draw.

Of course everyone, experts as well, is liable to make mistakes in anticipating the course of a campaign, much more so in a great world war like the present, in which many of the developments have upset the calculations of the Headquarters Staffs on both sides. But, in spite of this, there are those who have managed to keep a clear head and follow events with patience, knowledge and an intelligent appreciation and grasp of the general situation as it changes from week to week and month to month. To these, and those who have given them their attention, there has not been any grave disappointment; because they realised that the exhaustion of the German power of offensive would be a long process, and the development of the Allies' resources and power to win would be a longer one; and because they knew that however long one or the other might take, the process in either case was sure or inevitable, and providing the Allies were able to stand against each new German onslaught and hold their line generally intact with possible fluctuations, both in East and West, the day must come, whether it be in Spring, summer or Autumn, which would find the German power beginning to decline from its pinnacle of superiority and the Allies' power entering a phase of ever increasing domination. We said months ago that the man who attempted to answer the question. "How long will the war last?" was a fool. We say so to-day. But we can speak to-day with a degree of assurance as to the developments of the near future which was denied to us six months, three months or even a month ago. In the first place, we are in fact, witnessing something very like Germany's last great effort. Mr. Hilaire Belloc, whose calculations throughout have approached nearer to accuracy than any other confirms this view. Speaking of Germany alone, exclusive of Austria, he gives the estimate of the number of men Germany could put in the field over and above the numbers of trained or partially trained men available in the first two months of the war, at two and a half millions at the most. Her maximum training capacity is one-third of this number, viz. 800,000. It was thus to be expected that, in the course of the war, says Mr. Belloc, there would be three principal accessions of strength apparent in the German forces above exclusive of its ally. Upon the appearance of the *third* of these accessions the last effort of the enemy would have been launched." It is evident he adds, that we are now entering this period of the third and last accession of strength to the enemy. This was written before the present great offensive in the East had developed, and Mr. Belloc, while anticipating some new stroke in the East, expressed the view that a considerable proportion of the new strength being used in Flanders,—in the present attack on the Ypres line,—and elsewhere on the Western Front. The assumption is, therefore, and we incline to the opinion that it is correct, as it is based on very careful and well-informed calculations, that, if and when the present offensive in the East is exhausted, whatever the measure of its success or failure, we shall from that moment witness a steady decline in the German power to fight, and the enemy will pass definitely from the offensive to the defensive, though it is not to be assumed that there may not be spasmodic offensive outbreaks of an isolated character. But, as a whole, the character of the war will commence to undergo a radical change. How quickly that change will develop depends upon how soon the Allies, especially on the northern section of the Western Front and in Galicia will be in a position to develop the full force of their offensive. At present, Great Britain has something approaching a million and a half men, ready trained, who are only waiting for the supply of munitions to accumulate to such an extent as will ensure their immediate, and a steady supply of their future, requirements. The Russians also have large reserves who only await munitions. As to all that there is no definite information available, and it is impossible to say whether or not there will be a period of comparative stagnation before the offensive on both fronts is fully developed. But we believe, though, as we say, it is impossible to make a definite prediction on the point, that events will shortly begin to move very fast indeed. The important thing is that those who are inclined to be sceptical, because they have been so often misled, should realise that Germany's resources can and will be exhausted, and that the "great advance" is an assured event of the future, though it did not come "all of a sudden" with the Spring.

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Harcourt Not Wanted.

It does not do to be too credulous about rumoured political appointments at a time when the Cabinet is in the melting pot and *quidnuncs*, as the provincial reporter calls them, are busy speculating as to who is to succeed whom. And it may be that the rumour that Mr. "Lulu" Harcourt is to succeed Lord Hardinge as Viceroy of India is a mere speculation. But it is none the less necesary, in case there should be any truth in the statement, to say at once that the appointment of Mr. Harcourt will not be popular in India. Mr. Harcourt is an amiable young man, of fine Liberal traditions, and possessed of considerable ability. But his is not exactly the calibre that it is essential to have in the great possition that we suppose it is now assured Lord Hardinge will vacate in October, to the great grief of the public of this country. There is one thing that tells very strongly against him. Indians will not welcome as Viceroy the Minister who was responsible for bringing about the South African trouble by permitting the Royal Assent to an act which directly assailed the rights of Indians as subjects of the Crown. We do not want the man who did that. In addition to that the rumour smacks of the suggestion that Mr. Harcourt is to be compensated for being turned out of the Colonial Office. And we do not want India to be made the dumping ground of disappointed politicians.

Lord Kitchener and the War Office.

The suggestion that Lord Kitchener is to have a co-adjutor Minister at the War Office in the person either of Mr. Bonar Law or Mr. Lloyd George will, perhaps, lead to an agitation for the revival of the office of Commander-in-Chief. The assumption is that Lord Kitchener is burdened with a quantity of work of an administrative and political character, which diverts his attention from the chief business in hand, the conduct of the War and the building-up of the new armies. The Secretary for War, of course, has two political under-secretaries besides a permanent under-secretary who ought to be able to cope with all the work that he has no time to attend to, but even then there remains a considerable amount of work of a political character of which he would no doubt be glad to be relieved. It has often been urged that the abolition of the Commander-in-Chiefship has thrown on the Secretary-for-War a military responsibility and initiative which he ought not to possess and that it would be better to revive the office, while retaining, of course, the General Staff, of which the Commander-in-Chief would be the head. If Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Bonar Law go to the War Office, in what capacity will they serve? There cannot be two Secretaries of State for War.

Cabinet Making Day By Day.

As the composition of the new Cabinet will not be announced till to-morrow there is quite an orgy of Cabinet making in process, and politicians are shuffled about from one post to another with bewildering variety. On Saturday it was Mr. Lloyd George who was to go to the War Office to share Lord Kitchener's burden; to-day it is Mr. Bonar Law. On Saturday Lord Lansdowne's health would not permit him to take office; to-day we are told that, after all, he will take office. One paper sends the Leader of the Unionists to the War Office; another to the Colonial Office. Mr. Balfour will go to the Admiralty, Mr. Balfour's health is too delicate to permit his going to the Admiralty, and Mr. Balfour "will undoubtedly go to the Admiralty, if he is asked." Mr. Harcourt will remain, says one paper. He will be made Viceroy of India, says another. And Lord Derby, who has publicly expressed his disapproval of Coalition Cabinets, is none the less thrust into office.

An Astonishing Suggestion.

The most astonishing exploit of all is the selection, by the "Daily News," of Mr. McKenna to succeed Mr. Churchill, who ousted him from the Admiralty by a *coup d'etat* three years ago Mr. McKenna went because he could'nt control the First Lord, so the rumour was. Mr. Churchill is going because he tries to exercise too much control over the First Lord. But this is the wildest rumour of all. The country would have an appalling shock if Mr. McKenna went to the Admiralty. He has been a failure in most of the offices he has filled but his biggest failure of all was the Admiralty! Nothing is said about Lord Crewe or the India Office amongst all this bewildering shuffling of posts, from which we may assume that possibly there is to be a change at the India Office, since it is generally the unexpected that happens in these matters. But there is still time to send two or three ministers or ex-ministers to the India Office, and, since Lord Curzon is said to be going to join the Government, perhaps some paper, the "Morning Post" or the "Daily Express" will be fatuous enough to suggest that he should have the India Office!

A Dangerous Kind of Censorship.

We have already drawn attention to certain recent vagaries of the Censor, notably in regard to the Chino-Japanese crisis and the Political crisis at Home. Some explanation is due to the public on both points. In regard to the latter, "The Englishman" publishes a very strong comment which we reproduce here in full and thoroughly endorse:—

Reuter or the Censor owes the public in India an apology for the stupid mishandling of the cables relating to the Cabinet Crisis. The first suggestion of a crisis was contained in the statement that Lord Fisher who had been two days absent from the Admiralty had had a long interview with the Premier, that Mr. Lloyd George had postponed his visit to the country, and that a statement in Parliament on the political situation was expected on Tuesday. Then there was a long silence, broken on Thursday morning by a somewhat spasmodic announcement that "nothing had been settled and anything "may happen," coupled with vague statements about the resignation, or rather the non-resignation, of Lord Fisher and the function of a Coalition Ministry. We had to wait a further fourteen hours for the solution of what had now become an absorbing mystery, and then it came in the form of a cable that must have been held up somewhere for twenty-four hours, stating that the resignation of Lord Fisher had caused a crisis, and that, as Mr. Asquith explained, a Coalition Ministry was in contemplation. A crisis unique in the history of the British Empire has never been communicated in a more disgraceful fashion to an anxious public. Has Reuter's Agency lost its capacity for telling us the news in a plain unvarnished way? Or is there some understrapper employed as Censor somewhere on the cable routes who imagines the news of a ministerial crisis is far too terrible to make public and, in his confusion, allows a few stray wires to slip through which merely suggest without explaining? If the blame rests with someone in the Censorship department, the individual should be sent about his business forthwith. To juggle with cables in this fashion merely creates unnecessary speculation, uncertainty and even alarm, and a Censorship that does that by its meddling is quite as dangerous as a news agency that might do it without.

Cotton Bales on the Bunder.

For some time past, regardless of the convenience of the public, nearly 200 cotton bales have been stacked on the pavements of the Apollo Bunder. The use of a public pavement for such a purpose is not only illegal, under the Bombay City Police Act, but the Port Trust rules are very strict on this point and it is extraordinary that the Police and the Port Trust should allow this state of affairs to continue. These cotton bales form a part of the salvage of three country boats that were sunk near the Bunder recently. A portion of the Bales was salved by the Harbour police and some by the lascars of various boats. The owners of these bales, it is understood, are still undecided as to what steps they should take in the matter. Some of those who take the air on the Bunder in the evening have made the excellent suggestion that they (the bales not the owners) should be incontinently thrown over the wall into the sea, and, perhaps, this would be their fate at the hands of an incensed public in an English town, if the authorities failed to remove an offensive obstruction of this kind from the pavements of a popular resort, in due time. Another suggestion, made by a correspondent, is that the police should hold an auction of the bales and remit the proceeds for the benefit of the War Relief Fund. But what would be best would be not to have the law broken, but to have it enforced by the proper authorities, the owners of the bales prosecuted and the bales themselves removed by the police.

A new *Introduction to the Science of Ethics* has been published by Professor Theodore de Laguna, who holds the Chair of Philosophy at Bryn Mawr College (Macmillan and Co., 7s. 6d. net). His treatment of the subject is in the main historical, the central portion of the book dealing with the chief theories of ethics from the Sophists to the Mills, and the last part being devoted to the influence of biological evolution upon our ideas of right and wrong. In the opening chapters the scope of the science and its methods receive more general consideration. We notice that Professor de Laguna sems to be unacquainted with the work of the younger English realists in this province of philosophy. With this we may mention a volume of translations of some lectures by the well-known Danish philosopher, Harald Hoffding (same publishers, 5s. net). Two sets of lectures are included in the book: the first, called *Modern Philosophers*, was delivered as long ago as 1902; while the second, *Lectures on Bergson*, only dates from 1913. The translation is the work of Mr. Alfred C. Mason.

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LITERATURE AND THE FRENCH REVIVAL.

THE ACADEMY AND THE CHURCH.

THE PASSING OF CHARLES PEGUY.

The African littoral owes much to the genius of France. Posterity alone will be able to say how much France owes to the influence of the African littoral. To this trans-Mediterranean land the modern Gaul, sick with domestic turmoil, has turned his eyes. In this waste of sand, oilfield and vineyard, he has forgotten the narrow theses that were once so popular on the Boulevards and dreamt of Empire and of Power. It has been the mission of France to civilise Europe. A hundred years ago every luxury, every refinement, everything in a drawing-room, from a gesture to a sofa, was not considered *comme il faut* unless it came from France. This opinion prevailed as much at St. James's as in the squares of Moscow, the mansions of Madrid and the far-off *Ryneks* of Cracow and Warsaw. Indeed when Napoleon visited the latter town he found that its culture was not less French than that of Paris. This civilising mission ceased with the accession of the third Buonaparte. From that time onward France became "the adventuress" of Europe, with an unstable policy and doubtful faith, a land infested with blackguardly politicians and political blackguards. What vestiges of racial sobriety the excesses of the Revolution and the ephemeral glories of the Empire and insanities of the Commune had left, 1870, the "*affaire Dreyfus*" and the atheistic pose, all but exterminated. In the place of a peerless school of art France had nothing to show; as a successor to long periods of glorious literature,—pages which had glowed with an incomparable wit, and had laughed kings from off their thrones, and made senates tremble, there remained nothing but the coarse virulence of the gutter press, the insane extravaganzas of the new novelists.

Now one might ask, what on earth all this has to do with the North African littoral? A brief *resume* of the recent history of that portion of the dark Continent could form the connection. Indeed it can be truthfully said that the incoming of the word *Algeciras* into the table-talk of Paris marked the introduction of a new epoch in the story of modern France, and the spreading of the two words "*Panther*" and *Agadir* marked its formal inauguration. The Algeciras Conference was the last rung of the long ladder France had commenced to descend during the vagaries of the forties. The Panther was the German boat which not only nearly brought trouble to the whole of Europe but also carried as it were the glad tidings to France; and Agadir was the name of the incident which brought home to the Gallic nation the dramatic information,—that Europe could not do without France and that she was still not a mere geographical distinction but that her name was an imperishable monument in the Athenaeum of mankind. To say however that in the whole drama of modern France it was the political development which gave movement to the entire piece, would be both untrue and also unjust and to none more so than to those gallant revivalists who never lost their hearts, their heads or their feet, and who, beyond the contentious figures of Dreyfus and Boulanger saw the soft and subtle form of St. Genevieve watching over her sleeping city of Paris. It was the politicals who supplied the *coup de theatre;* but it was from the Church and Academy that had come the long resounding perorations, the stirring appeals and the thrills of the combat and that cry of victory,—which was *Agadir!* For the last two decades a steady movement has been going on, working miraculous changes in the cosmos of France, restoring that which was lost, destroying that which was dangerous, awaking the things which had slept. Is there anything in common between a leading article of ten years ago in the average French daily and the same article to-day? Is the tone of the French Academy unchanged from what it was a decade ago. The French Academy of to-day is as different from its predecessor of a decade ago as black is from white. What to-day is the teaching of literateurs like M. Barres or M. Lavedan? Do they jeer at the Church any longer? The gross materialistic rejection of Calvary has been replaced by a curiosity, not wanting in reverence, which desires to probe the Mystery that has civilised some of the noblest nations of the world. What has the France of that impossible person Waldeck-Rousseau to do with the France of Poincaré? Would a Paris mob to-day hurl stones at the priests or repeat that awful gibe about strangling the last king with the guts of the last priest? The answer to this last is best supplied by that wonderful moving scene which was enacted in October last in the square opposite that glorious Notre Dame of tragic memories, when the vast *place* was full of weeping Parisians on their knees and the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris stood above them with his benediction,—the *Church* consecrating her sons to the service of the *State!* The reaction in the opinion of literateurs on the question of the Church is stupendous. There are yet public men in France who take up the uncompromising attitude. "We got on without the Pope for ten years and could no doubt get on without him for a thousand."

"To this," says the Abbé Dimnet, "men of the stamp of M. Leygues, five times a Cabinet Minister; M. de Lanessan, also an ex-Minister; M. Berenger the editor of "L'Action,"; M.. Déloncle of the "Paris Journal", a Freemason; M. du Mesnil of the "Rappel", all of them foreign to Catholicism, all of them anti-Clericals, who have supported the anti-religious laws have replied in their papers or in the Parliament, and their answers can be summed up as follows. The question is not: Can we live without the Pope and Clergy? We know we can. It is: Have there been no circumstances in which it appeared that *our severing the State from fifteen million citizens and our ignorance of the Pope have resulted in inconveniences?* It is not difficult to answer this in the affirmative. From every point of view the separation has been a failure and nowhere more so than in the world of international politics. This is the suggestion of contemporary French writers. In 1906 the French Ambassador at Rome signed a convention transferring to the protection of the Italian Flag French religions institutions abroad "whenever French Missionaries happened not to be in a majority in a given establishment"; the result was "that thirty-three establishments have now replaced the French Colours by the Italian Flag!" Again the revivalists pose a question impossible to evade. "You say that you ignore the Catholic Clergy and you plume yourself on your inflexible logic. Are you quite sure? Do you not slily support hundreds of Catholic schools in the Levant conducted by the same monks and nuns whom you have made outlaws at home?" After this comes the other argument from the Catholic to the Academician. "Can France historically do without the Church—and has the Separatist influence in literature been anything of which a great country can be proud?" The answer of the Academy is quite clear, be it from Barrès or Hervien or Lavedan—we *must* reconsider one position, we must approach the subject open-mindedly, but in all cases—we must guard the tradition of Jean d'Arc, of Genèvieve and of Louis the Saint. We must not let our children imagine that their ghosts have been laid by Jaures or Waldeck-Rousseau. What was France when she could claim to be—*la fille ainée de l'Eglise* and what was France in the dark days of a decade ago when the priests were turned out of the Madeleine with a fire hose? All these are the questions which have suggested themselves to the imaginative minds of French writers when the heat of the conflict was over and men could think sanely and calmly, and from these *naive* suggestions grew up a school which we may rightly call to-day—the Revivalist. Now to trace the revival in all its literary currents would require not one but a series of articles. Their ramifications are many. In their hurried course their waters touched widely differing *terrain*, their spray moistened the hardest stones. *Royalism*, hitherto a fallen creed, was revived by their moisture, and sentiment became rationalism under their magic touch. *Revivalism* in France has meant anti-materialism or ultra-traditionalism. The *Action Francaise*, a journal hitherto given up to the voicings of the Orleanist propaganda and regarded merely as an effusion for the edification of "*les Camelots du Roi*" became the mouthpiece of a sane and sound *Renaissance*, which organised clubs and societies of a nature calculated to uplift their members and prepare them,—what for?—anti-Positivism! *L'Action Francaise* is edited by M. Henri Vaugeois and M. Leon Daudet, son of the illustrious novelist, and has become "the brightest, most readable and most amusing of Parisian journals." It has spread

If you were dead.

If you were dead, I should not weep.
How sweetly would my sad heart rest,
Close-gathered in a dreamless sleep,
Among the garlands on your breast,
Happy at last and comforted,
If you were dead!

For life is like a burning veil
That keeps our yearning souls apart,
Cold fate a wall no hope may scale,
And pride a severing sword, Sweetheart!
And love a wild and troubled sea,
Twixt you and me.

If you were dead, I should not weep.
How sweetly would our hearts unite
In a dim, undivided sleep
Within Death's deep and narrow night,
All anger fled, all sorrows past,
O Love at last!

SAROJINI NAIDU.

Royalism from the ancient aristocracy to the people and in this work *L'Action Francaise* has found ample support in the person of M. Charles Maurras whose works,*—"*L'Fnquete sur la Monarchie*" and "*La Republique Francaise devant l'Europe*" have revolutionised political theory among intellectuals. Materialism fell. Its reign in France as a Deity was over, its future mission was to be that of a mere Theory. The gibe of Jaures,—"L'eglise est mort," was proved to be a senseless gibe, whilst the cry of Literature,—"Le Boulevard est mort". was amply substantiated by the new intellectulism. . . . . .

The literature of to-day, that is to say, the *Revivalist*, for there is none other worthy of notice, can boast many illustrious names, Jules Lemaitre and Bourget, Fagnier and Cordier (of the Institut de France Bordeaux, le Goffic, Claudel and *Charles Peguy*. It is with the last alone that I will deal in full for want of space. Few people perhaps noted that in the first days of the war, there fell on the French field of honour one of the noblest spirits that France has produced in our times in the person of a great,—perhaps her greatest poet,—Charles Peguy. He possessed that rare prerogative of youth,—boundless enthusiasm and an invincible optimism. He was a man with the heart of a child and the hope and faith of a Saint.

But above all he could lay claim to that title which is almost sacred—when not sullied as it so often is by political. Self-seeking—he was a *Patriot*. I do not mean to say that the patriotism of Charles Peguy was the patriotism of the *boulevards* that shout themselves hoarse with "Vive la France" when the Republican guard goes by throbbing the *Marseillaise*. That the poet was fully alive to the immortal military traditions of his race has been more than amply evidenced by the mode of his death, but his patriotic fervour was not fed on military bands. It drew its nourishment from the tombs of the old National Saints and the mystery which breathed from the legend of Jeanne d'Arc. His strong and versatile personality was one which loathed insincerity and despised compromise. Beginning as a Socialist, he soon discovered that life held better things than mere metaphysical reasoning. He came to the conclusion, in his early years that his country, which he loved not with the bombast of the politician or the noisy lawyer but with the secret adoration of a poet, *was wrong*.... There is no higher form of patriotism which an intellectualist can display than by denouncing the ways and follies of his nation. Even though ostracism be the result—which it always is. He pointed out to his compatriots in sweet and haunting songs, and by a deep and earnest philosophy that they had been led astray. He showed them that their scientists and professors were not disciples of a *New Religion* but merely *charlatans* who had been inconvenienced by the old; that their codes and systems were contemptibly ephemeral; that their democracy spelt anything but liberty; that their positivism was a thing to be bought and sold. Peguy, as I have said, was a Patriot, and to such an extent that he indulged in anthropomorphicisms. He was supremely a Frenchman and to him all that was French was good. It was this profound conviction of the inherent good in his race which moved him to write in one of his works "*Je suis honnete homme, dit Dieu; droit comme un Francais.*" (I am an honest man, said God, *straight*—like a Frenchman). The wave of Slavonic Idealism and Mysticism to which I referred last week in my article on Russian literature—bore Peguy away on its inspiring crest. His faith was the simple faith of Tolstoy; his nationalism—the religious patriotism of Dostoievsky. To Peguy, man was inherently good, an idea in tremendous contrast to that of the vulgar boulevard doctrinaries who held that man was essentially a worn-out material and moral organism, degenerating with the lapse of time. To him children were the most noble of all God's creations.

—"Comme leur jeune regard à une promesse, une secrete assurance interieure, et leur front, et toute leur personne.

Leur petite, leur auguste; leur si reverente et reverende personne. . .

Heurense enfance!"

With another burst of sublime beauty Peguy puts into the mouth of a Paternal Divinity.

How I rejoice in my Creation—and above all in the Children."

And so this child-man with a fathomless soul spread abroad the cult of a faith that is benign with the trust and innocence of infancy.

In another page overcome by the Russian influence Peguy sings of Jeanne d'Arc. "Une humble enfant perdue parmi deux amours l'amour de son pays et l'amour de Dieu" (a humble child lost between two great loves,—love of country and love of God). And this wonderful school of Peguy's in the most material of countries, has established itself. Even M. Lavedan* cannot resist "leaving his all to follow him." The whole atmosphere of the new France breathes with the fervour of Peguy. He tried life in all its phases. Like Tennyson it was his to

"Gather chaff and dust and call,
On him who is the Lord of all."

And all doubts vanished from his soul. He picked up the glitter, the glamour and the seductiveness of the fatuous, yet none the less virulent, Positivists, and he compared it with the trust, the simplicity and the unsullied wisdom of the Creator, which he said was symbolised best in,—ies enfants. If as Mathew Arnold says,—"*Poetry is* the criticism of life," then France's dead heroic songster was a sublime poet. To the stylists, no doubt his hanging rythms are wearying but in regarding him as a teacher his defects, are obliterated. It is enough to remember of him that he converted Lavedan and caused him to write,—

"I believe in the strength of the Right, in the crusade of the Civilised,—in the eternal France,—both imperishable and necessary. I believe in the toll of Sorrow and in the merit of Hopes.

"I believe in our glorious past, in our great present and in our greater future. I believe in the living of our dear land, *and I believe in her dead.*"

What a confession! Who could have believed this of Henri Lavedan? Belief in the Dead,—in the life of the world to come!

As for Peguy he is gone. Quietly and nobly as he or anyone who is a *man* would wish to go. "Paradise, to me," he wrote, "is embodied in all that is the most simple." That he has reached the desired goal none can doubt. That France has lost her greatest Poet is a fact dimmed by the turmoil of the day. But the hour will come when she will repay her debt, when like Lavedan she will "believe in her dead," whose patriotism was not a wordy sentiment and whose religion was not a mawkish and unhealthy mania, a man and a Poet whose death was the one he would have chosen and the one of which he was almost prophetic.

Heureux ceux qui sont morts pour
la terre charnelle,
Mais pourvu que ce fut dans un
juste guerre.
Heureux ce qui sont morts pour quatre
coins de terre
Heureux ce qui sont morts d'une
morte Solennelle."

KAI KUSHROU ARDASCHIR.

List of Charles Peguy's best works:—
"*La Charité de Jeanne d'Arc.*"
Le Porche du Mystere de la Deuxieme Vertu" (1911).
"*Les Saints Innocents*" (1912).
"*Tapisseries*" *Sainte Genivieve et Jeanne d'Arc* (1912).
"*Notre Dame*" (1913).
"*Eve*" (1914).

*Othe works to be noted, by same writer:—*Kiel et Tanger; l'Avenir de l'Intelligence; Trois Idees Politiques:—Chateaubriand. Michelet; Saint Beuve.*

*"Credo" by M. Henri Lavedan in Les Annales.

BOOKS OF THE MOMENT.

WHAT PRUSSIAN CONQUEST MEANS.*

The innumerable books having a direct or indirect bearing on the problems created by the war, which are being printed in profusion, make the task of discrimination almost a staggering one. Now and then indeed a book is published, which by the happy selection of the subject and its still happier and able treatment of it stands out prominently as one worthy of attentive study. The Clarendon Press has just issued an interesting little book which, alike by its simplicity of language and by its careful avoidance of undue elaboration in presenting what it is expedient that every one should know about the matter it deals with, can be unhesitantly recommended as one of the best and most useful of all the brochures which have appeared in connection with the issues raised by the war. The subject of the book, as evidenced by its title, is more or less the same for the final acceptance of which the Allies are now fighting,—namely, the free and independent existence and development of smaller nationalities unhampered by the domineering influence of a greater Power. Belgium will go down in history as the outstanding example of the opposite of the influence for which Germany stands accused and condemned to-day. But even long before the war close observers of Germany's political teaching and policy had witnessed the sad results of this teaching and this policy within the German empire itself. Thus a German himself,—Herr Paul Rohrback,—before the war deplored, in one of the most popular though least egregious manifestoes of the German "propaganda," the failure of the "German Idea" to attract those Germanic people who were still outside the pale. This he attributed partly to the "narrowness" of the Prussian character which though it had brought about the unification of Germany, was incapable of making a "moral conquest"—and he feared that this side of "Prussiandom" might become a danger to the future of the German nation. His forecast has come too true. But it is Herr Rohrback's penetrating judgment, which the whole world will cordially endorse, that contains the condemnation of Prussianism which is incapable as ever of making "moral conquests," her *ultima ratio* being, as it always has been, force.

All this Mr. Barker has tried to prove—and prove successfully,—in his admirable little book on "The Submerged Nationalities of the German Empire." The keynote of the book is to show that, where a "moral conquest" might possibly have been successful, the policy of the "mailed fist" inevitably failed. With clearness and accuracy Mr. Barker sketches the salient points in the history of Prussia's policy towards her subject nationalities. Whether it is the Poles in Prussia, the Danes in Schleswig-Holstein, the French in Alsace-Lorraine, the same cruel and stupid oppression is meted out,—and in each case there is the same record of complete and ridiculous failure. That the failure was inevitable, could have been foreseen by any intelligence less obtuse than those of the fanatics of the Pan-German Union—especially when the character of the persecution is considered. It is easier for instance to imagine than to describe the effects on peoples of the prohibition of the use of their mother tongue and the free expression of their native sentiments and ideals. It was, however, an ironic testimony to the character of the Prussian mind that Count Buelow admitted in the course of a debate in 1905, that to whip Polish school children for refusing to say the Lord's Prayer in German was not an ideal method of inculcating the principles of religion. But as Mr. Barker puts it, "When Prussian medicine fails, Prussia does not change the medicine. She increases the dose." This, again, is not surprising; for this singular treatment is the natural outcome of the Prussian constitutional system, in which a change of Ministry does not, as in England, effect a change of policy.

The country where the policy of Germanism has been most largely applied and has in consequence most ignominously failed, is unfortunate Polish Prussia. The details of this policy speak for themselves. It was in 1886 that Bismark began buying out Polish landowners and giving State-aid to German colonists settling on the lands vacated by the former. For twenty years the Prussian Parliament continued voting great sums to extend this process of colonisation or rather Germanization. But the policy failed so miserably that at last in 1908 Prussia resolved that "the time had come for frightfulness." Severe restrictions were accordingly imposed on the public use of the languages other than German, and in 1909 compulsory powers were obtained by Government from a subservient Parliament for the expropriation of Polish landowners. And yet it was Prussia which in 1814, when the Grand Duchy of Posen was taken over by her, solemnly guaranteed the rights and liberties of its inhabitants. It was the same Prussia, too, that in 1866, when the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were annexed, introduced a clause in the treaty which affirmed the right of the Danes of North Schelswig to reattach their districts to Denmark by a plebiscite. Finally, it was the same Prussia that in 1871, when Alsace-Lorraine was incorporated in the Empire, stipulated that intercourse between the two provinces and France should be free and unfettered. But all these "scraps of paper" as an astounded world was to know later, have been in turn relegated to the Prussian waste-paper basket. And it is also now abundantly clear,—and Mr. Barker's book only makes the conviction clearer—but that the German Idea recognises no geographical limits to its expansive ambitions. Nor are there any moral limits recognized; for, in Prussian Statecraft "Reason of State" overrides all moral considerations and to keep faith when to do so is inconvenient is a counsel of fools.

TIME AND TASTE.*

Mr. Waugh writes pleasantly on literature and men of letters, and a quiet hour can be spent with the essays and studies which he has collected from his scrap-books. Ranging easily from George Herbert to George Gissing, he covers far wider fields of thought than a reviewer can pretend to examine in the space of a column or thereabouts. In almost every page we seem to see reflected a life largely spent in sensitive reading. The book is obviously the result of well-weighed thought, and its inducement is to a like manner of careful discussion and appreciation, yet in its very moderation of judgment there is a kind of challenge. We can imagine a good many enthusiastic young writers coming to the end of the paper on "Reticence in Literature" and asking indignantly: "Are you for us or against us"? Mr. Waugh at times confuses us when he discusses, for example, the right of poet, novelist, or dramatist to say all that is in his mind. On the one hand, he talks of the eternally fixed standard of the moral idea, and on the other, of the constantly changing taste of society which must regulate frankness in speech and manners. It is an excellent compromise on a hard question, but in reality it effects no settlement.

Three centuries and more ago Puttenham thought to settle the point when he wrote in his "Art of English Poesy" that it was allowable to use matter "in some sort vain, dissolute, or wanton, so it be not very scandalous and of evil example." With small variation all our sober critics have ever since been repeating these words, but few agree as to what they mean. The language, according to Mr. Waugh's argument, which was once used in polite company now sounds obscene, but we must not be offended by it when we meet it in old books. It conformed with the ordinary taste of its period, and must, therefore, be taken as healthy and normal. As theory all this is incontrovertible, but in practice the public is more prudish than it imagines. Elizabethan and Restoration dramatists, including Shakespeare, whom all profess to reverence, are read by nine out of ten in more or less mutilated versions, with resulting confusion of mind as to both age and author. Then, again, whilst we are told here that propriety of expression varies, it is equally insisted that there remain for all time certain moral ideas which the man of letters may not try to move. Excellent in theory, of course, but on whom are we to rely that these ideas have been located? Less than seventy years ago an eminent reviewer thought he had found them, and attacked the story of "Jane Eyre", in which he noted "murmuring against the comforts of the rich and against the privations of the poor, which, as far as each individual is concerned, is a murmuring against God's appointment." To-day there are some who see equally great offence in the love of Jane and Rochester, but to the majority the book seems blameless. The moral standard, it seems, shifts almost as quickly as fashions of speech.

*The Submerged Nationalities of the German Empire. By Ernest Barker (Oxford) Clarendon Press. 8d. net.

No course is left open to the critic save that of accepting Mme. de Staël's dictum that literature is the expression of societies, and the words must be taken in a fuller sense than Mr. Waugh allows them. Books will change as the world changes, and the best of them will even foreshadow the changes. Those who have formed their tastes on the old masters may seldom care for the new developments, but there can be no returning in art, for, as Mr. George Moore wrote recently, a man can only write in the idiom of his own time. Throughout this volume of studies there is evidence of preference for what may be described as "sound," and of distrust for the experimental and adventurous. There are some comments here on Swinburne which were written more than twenty years ago, and though they may still stand for Mr. Waugh's opinion, we doubt whether he would write them exactly in the same terms to-day It was an honest step to publish them in their original form, for they illustrate how imprudent a prudent criticism may become, and, incidentally, how true was the saying of Coleridge that to individuals, and even to nations, "nothing appears rational, becoming, or beautiful" except "what coincides with the peculiarities of their education". Swinburne is part of our education to-day; twenty years ago he was still something of a strange portent. Mr. Waugh's papers make us curiously to reflect on the vagaries of time and taste.—"Saturday Review."

MR. BELLOC AS AN HISTORIAN. *

The title-page of the new American edition of Lingard's great work is a little misleading. Lingard's labour ended with the Revolution of 1688; Mr. Belloc takes up the narrative with the fall of the Stuarts, and brings it down to the death of Edward VII. The scales of the two portions of the history are of course very different. Mr. Belloc aims only at giving a summary of the main lines of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and his contribution, which forms the eleventh volume, is altogether unlike the other ten. It is full from end to end of statements that will be challenged by many of his readers, but the space at his disposal seldom allows him to do more than state his convictions and just indicate the methods by which he has arrived at them. The result is a volume of absolute novelty and extraordinary interest.

To understand anything of the English Revolution we must first realize that by the year 1689 England had become an oligarchy, and was destined to remain an oligarchy for generations to come. The Government, that is to say, resided in one small class, but it was exercised, "not in spite of popular claims, but with the complete sympathy of the people, and even, to some extent, at their demand." This implies that this oligarchy was also an aristocracy—an oligrachy, that is, "the members of which enjoy a peculiar reverence paid to them by their fellow-citizens. Their manner of life, especially in its externals, their accent in speech, their comportment and carriage are all expected to conform to certain standards which excite the admiration of the many." An aristocracy must possess its own forms of courage and its own forms of dignity. It may be financially corrupt, but in particular fields it must display integrity and in others generosity; and it "must be peculiarly severe in its judgment of its own members as they appear in the public eye." It must be national even in its amusements, it must avoid the least suspicion of personal oppression and it must recruit itself continually from below." It will be seen that Mr. Belloc is not thinking of an aristocracy in the sense commonly given to the word. "A noble class, properly so called, proud of descent and known by its titles, is the least fitted of all to form an aristocracy in the strict meaning of that term." What is wanted for this end is "a body whose boundaries are deliberately left vague. . . one which can prove its ready acceptance of men, no matter of what lineage, so long as they are digestable into the aristocratic form." An oligarchy which is also an aristocracy must "perform every activity of the State. . . . The same kind of man defines, administers, makes and defends in arms the law." And of all forms of government an aristocracy of this sort is "the one most directly opposed to democracy."

Of the merits of aristocratic rule Mr. Belloc has a high opinion. It possesses "certain remarkable elements of strength not apparent in any other form of government. These elements produce, for a time at least, such national success, followed by so high (and legitimate) a national pride, as further convinces men of the value of their institutions. Of this truth the whole history of England throughout the eighteenth or the greater part of the nineteenth century is full." An aristocracy at its best can summon up its resources against a foreign enemy with a promptitude which neither a democracy nor a monarchy can equal. The members of the governing class form "a permanent intelligence committee singularly supple and singularly solid in judgment." They can communicate with one another with a privacy and directness "never to be reached by the members of a mere mechanical bureaucracy to which other forms of government are compelled to entrust public affairs. It is in the very nature of aristocrats that they should be patriots, and there is infinitely less room within their own circle for incompetent favouritism of for a grave misjudgment of ability than there is in the indulgence of a despot or in the enthusiasm of a crowd." On the other hand, an aristocracy has its failings, and they are failings which breed decay. It "cannot incorporate alien things, it cannot govern imperially. . . . The very virtues which make an oligarchy intensely national forbid it that international sympathy with the governed with which moulding Imperial power is impossible." But where a Government is content to leave its subjects to themselves and makes no attempt to mould them to its own image, there "an aristocratic and trading oligarchy is a most efficient instrument." (Mr. Belloc's examples of English failure and success in this region are Ireland and India.) Under an aristocracy a statesman may enrich himself at the public expense, but if he is discovered to have passed a certain line he will invariably be punished. "The great Marlborough himself, suspected of taking a small commission from a Jewish contractor to his armies, is stripped of all his offices. The Ministers who have shares in the South Sea Company are not only deprived of their posts, but compelled to disgorge." Aristocratic government in England was long distinguished by the invariable connexion of its great names with the land. If the bearer of one of them is not at least a squire by birth, he becomes one before his death.

How, then, did an oligarchy so eminently aristocratic, and in the eighteenth century so powerful and apparently so likely to last, begin in the nineteenth century to show signs of decay? It was the result of the gradual but increasingly rapid change which is transforming England from an agricultural to an urban society. "From being what she had been for so many centuries, a State composed mainly of many thousand villages," she is becoming a State "composed almost entirely of a few large towns." There had been prosperous and active towns throughout the whole course of English history, but even the largest of them—even London—"were within daily reach of the field; and the recreations of the citizens were largely a recreation of the fields." Their institutions were domestic and local. "The national tone of England was the tone given by the villages." The representative Englishman was the yeoman. "English speech is positively constructed upon agricultural experience." The measures of length that are specially English, and indeed almost all "intimate domestic things," go back to the land. Of the two Houses of Parliament, one was based almost entirely, and the other mainly upon the land. The "standing unit of English political life" was the squire. The magistracy was in the hands of these squires, and "local peasant customs dictated the most of its decisions." The change began with the nineteenth century, but for a time it worked slowly.

It may surprise some of his readers that Mr. Belloc's high opinion of the aristocratic government of England in the eighteenth century does not prevent him from feeling a very real sympthy with Bolingbroke's idea of a patriot King, and even, to some extent, with George III.'s futile attempt to give it shape and reality:—

"Few nations," he says, "have enjoyed the talents of a greater citizen than Bolingbroke, whether in intelligence, in purpose, or in expression. No great Englishman since the seventeenth century has in politics put forward ideas more lucid and more salutary; none has more completely failed to divert his countrymen from the course upon which they had been launched. . . . The old man still conceived it possible (and it was to his honour) that a popular sovereignty could be restored in England, and that the broadening and vigorous progress towards commercial plutocracy and a forgetfulness of the populace and their instincts might be arrested."

In order to understand the full compass of Mr. Belloc's praise of Bolingbroke it may be compared with his estimate of Burke and of Peel. To the former he allows "the Irishman's supreme political gift of rhetorical form, as also the Irishman's keen and developed talent for the management of assemblies," but nowhere, he holds, was Burke's "incapacity for seizing a general principle nor his fatal weakness of mere advocacy" more visible than in his opposition to Lord North. Of Peel he admits that "undoubtedly on several occasions he rendered real services to his country." But there was nothing in his career to justify the legend in which he appears as "a statesman of something approaching to virtue. He was throughout his life an opportunist of the most obvious type, and the sum of his action can only be explained from the ordinary motives of a politician." With the accession of George III. comes in a new factor in English political life, and one of high moment "to the modern observer who can perceive (as who cannot?) that to-day the future of England depends upon whether or no the power of the Crown can be revived once more."

We have given only a few examples of Mr. Belloc's originality and ingenuity. His volume is crowded with them. They come strangely as a supplement to Lingard, but taken by themselves they are full of interest, and even where his conclusions are most startling they ought not to be neglected. We may add that, as might be expected, his accounts of battles and campaigns are wonderfully clear. His short account of the American War is an excellent example of his skill as a military historian.—The "Spectator."

* "Reticence in Literature." By Arthur Waugh. Wilson. 3s. 6d. net.

MAYNE ON DAMAGES.

We do not understand why the Library of the High Court of Bombay should in this year have bought the 8th edition of Mr. J. D. Mayne's book on Damages, as the 9th edition of the said book will soon be published, unless indeed the High Court is impressed with the idea of curtailing the unseemly wrangle for costs which not seldom casts a shadow on the usually quiet and dignified manner of its practitioners. But be the reason what it may for its purchase, the book proves the truth of Sir Walter Scott's dictum that a lawyer without history or literature is a mere mechanic. Mayne has not only written on damages, but he has also written admirably on that classical product of Indian legislature, the Indian Penal Code and his volume "On Hindu Law and Usage" is a marvel of close and accurate reasoning and historic insight into foreign forms of legislation, and his books are a refutation of the usually accepted saying that writing law books does not pay, and that text writers are not good practising lawyers.

Mr. Mayne's volume on Damages, more than any other law book with which we are familiar illustrates the importance of holding authority at its true value as the illustration of principles only and nothing more, a fact which even Tagore Law Lecturers are apt or tempted to forget. He begins by defining Damages as the pecuniary satisfaction which a plaintiff may obtain by success in an action, and proceeds to treat his subject under three main headings:—First, to state briefly the actions in which Damages may be recovered; Secondly, to examine the rules by which Damages may be measured; Thirdly, to inquire into the practice which prevails as to pleading and assesment of Damages.

The theoretical idea of Damages is that they are to be a compensation and satisfaction for the injury. This principle in matters of contract is that the damages to which a party is liable for its breach ought to be in proportion to the benefit he is to receive from its performance. And he quotes in support the Leading Case of Hadley v. Baxendale, (1854) 9 Exch. 341 for nearly 40 pages. In fact, if any other principle existed, a man of large fortune might, by a certain outlay, purchase the right of being a public tormentor. He might copy the example of the Roman noble mentioned by Gibbon in his Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, who used to run along the Forum striking every one he met upon the cheek, while a slave followed with a purse, making legal tender of the statutory sestertius. The 3rd chapter deals with the limitation of Damages by the amount claimed, relying on the maxim of the Roman Jurist, "Judex non reddit plus quam quod ipse requirit." (2 Inst. 286), and distinguishes Liquidated Damages from Penalty, and quotes the principle that a sum stated to be a Penalty is prima facie se, but the use of the words "Liquidated Damages" is not conclusive, but must be ascertained by the Court from the real intention of the parties expressed in the language they employ. The writer then proceeds to treat of special forms of Contract and Tort, always enunciating principles and using cases as illustrations.

Literary Notes.

"Bulgaria" (10s. net) is the latest edition to Messrs. Black's well-known series of colour books. The letter-press is by Mr. Frank Fox, who went to Bulgaria as a newspaper correspondent during the Balkan War, and formed a much more favourable impression of the people than what he had heard about them led him to expect. He gives an interesting account of his own experiences, together with a description of the country. The volume is beautifully illustrated with thirty-two pictures in colour by Jan V. Mrkirtchka and Noel Pocock.

* * * *

A collection of the Kaiser's public speeches, edited by Professor Christian Gauss, of Princeton University, is published by Mr. Heinemann. Entitled "The German Emperor as shown in His Public Utterances," the book throws light on the character of the man, and affords a picture of the trend of German affairs during the last twenty-five years. This month Mr. Heinemann will issue a volume of sketches by Mr. Galsworthy, entitled "The Little Man and Other Satires," and also a collection of stories by the Russian writer, Anton Tchekov, entitled "The Steppe and Other Stories." The translator is Miss Adeline Lister Kaye, and the collection comprises longer and more important stories by Tchkov than have hitherto appeared in English.

* * * *

Mr. Will Irwin, the American journalist whose striking article on the battle of Ypres has made him widely known in this country, is the author of a book entitled "Men, Women, and War," in which he has set down his experiences and impressions of the war. It will be published by Messrs. Constable.

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A third edition of Mrs. M. E. Clarke's book "Paris Waits: 1914," first published in February last, is announced by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co.

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In a book entitled "What I Saw in Berlin and Other European Capitals During War Time" (Nash, 5s. net) an Italian writer, who signs himself "Piermarini," gives a series of vivid and interesting sketches of national moods in the different countries he has visited. He was in Berlin in October, and going again in December he found many signs that uncomfortable thoughts were beginning to exercise the mind of a public that had relied upon a speedy victory. Brussels, Constantinople, Rome, and Paris are among the other cities of which "Piermarini" records his impressions.

* * * *

Mr. G. K. Chesterton's "Poems" are to be published by Messrs. Burns and Oates. This book will contain War Poems, including 'Lepanto"; Love Poems; Religious Poems; Ballades; and a section of "Rhymes for the Times," serious and gay.

* * * *

"The Great Settlement," by Mr. C. Earnest Fayle, which Mr. Murray will have ready early next month, has been written under the auspices of the Garton Foundation for the Study of International Polity, and to it Lord Esher has contributed an introduction. The author's object has been to discuss the problems which have created or have been created by the present war, and the possibility of safeguarding Europe against a repetition of the catastropho.

* * * *

To the "World's Classics" will shortly be added by Mr. Milford a volume of "Six Plays by Contemporaries of Shakespeare," edited by C.B. Wheeler. The plays selected are *The Shoemaker's Holiday*, by Thomas Dekker, *The White Devil* and *The Duchess of Malfi*, by John Webster, *The Knight of the Burning Pestle* and *Philaster*, by Francis Beaumont and John Fletcher, and *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, by Philip Massinger.

* * * *

Messrs. Methuen will shortly publish a volume entitled "Diplomacy and Democracy," by Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M.P.

Messrs. C. Arthur Pearson will issue General von Bernhardi's new shilling book, "The New Bernhardi, or World Power or Downfall," on May 5.

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An attempt is being made by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, in a series of "Great Russian Fiction," to cover the whole range of Russian imaginative literature in a library of uniform volumes at a popular price. The following works will be ready immediately:—"The Captain's Daughter and other Tales," by Poushkin; "On the Eve," by Turgenev; "The Heart of a Russian," by Lemontov; "Little Angel," by Andreiev; "In Honour's Name," by Kup-

rin; and two of Gorky's works—"Comrades" and "Chelkash." It is hoped to include among the later volumes novels and stories by Chekhov, Dostoevsky, Gogol, Gontcharov, Korolenko, and others.

* * * *

There will be published at once by Messrs. Burns and Oates "Memorials of Mgr. Benson," by Blanche Warre Cornish, Shane Leslie, and others of his friends. It is to be a volume uniform with Mgr. Benson's "Poems."

* * * *

Among unfinished French novels, writes "Penguin" in "The Nation," there is a book, little known and little read to-day, which has many features of interest. When Alexandre Dumas had nearly completed the ten volumes of his "Memoires," he resumed his continual question, "What next? "There remains the history of the world," replied Alexandre the Younger. "I have thought of that," was the answer, and the great Alexandre explained the difficulty. "You must either adhere to Biblical tradition, which only goes back some six or seven thousand years—and that would be too short; or else you must follow science—and that would be too long." Eventually he thought that the story of the Wandering Jew supplied the frame which he desired, and "Isaac Laquedem," a work to be finished in thirty volumes, was projected. The first two appeared in 1853, but it was then stopped by the censorship, and Dumas never resumed it. A combination of drama, legend, history, and criticism of current religious views, "Isaac Laquedem" is a marvellous production. It has been praised by Henley and Blaze de Bury, and Dumas's best Enlgish biographer, the late Mr. A. F. Davidson, described it as "an inchoate epic of the human race, which can only be criticized by large marks of exclamation."

* * * *

Unfinished histories and biographies are fairly numerous. The most popular of the former is the "History of England," which Macaulay intended to cover the period "from the accession of King James the Second down to a time which is within the memory of men still living," in 1848. Death prevented the author from carrying it down even to the reign of Anne. Gibbon's "Autobiography" had to be given its final shape by his executor, Lord Sheffield, whose dexterity in piecing together the six sketches which Gibbon left has won universal admiration. Two other biographies that did not proceed beyond the first volume are Gillman's "Life of Coleridge" and Forster's "Life of Swift." Both of them contain material that has been used to advantage by later writers. Whitwell Elwin's edition of Pope's works, announced in 1858, was so long delayed that "Punch" included it in an ironical list of things that might be expected some day. Elwin abandoned his work twenty years later, but it was taken up by Mr. W. J. Courthope, and the final volume, containing the "Life of Pope," was published by Mr. Murray in 1889.

* * * *

Mr. Robert Lynd in an interesting contribution to the Literary Supplement of "the New Statesman" discusses the very knotty question whether genius plays a greater part in the work of an author than mere plodding labour. Genius, it has been said, has an infinite capacity for taking pains, and Mr. Lynd arrives at the same conclusion after a good deal of elaborate reasoning. Many of the great poets and authors could produce their master-pieces only after constant revision, with perhaps very rare exceptions. Shelley, whose greatness and genius as a poet is beyond cavil, says in the "Defence of Poetry" that the mind in creation, like a fading coal "awakens to transitory brightness" by the "inconstant wind" or unseen influences; but these influences are only temporary in their character,—they are not permanent and, by the time an author commences work in right earnest all these forces of inspiration vanish, only a "feeble shadow" being left on his mind as a basis on which to build his structure. This is very poor consolation indeed. In must be recognised, however, that mere plodding and hard work have never made great authors and painters. Mr. Lynd calls Anthony Trollope and Zola second-rate authors whose chief virtue was the "infinite capacity for taking pains." Tolstoy's masterpiece Anna Karenina was revised so often that the final work was as different from the original as anything. Browning was one of the few exceptions, but Mr. Lynd says he was not a great stylist except in a few cases. Shakespeare, however is supreme both in his ideas and style, but who knows whether he plodded or wrote off-hand?

Do you ever wake up with one of those throbbing headaches? Don't tolerate it. Use Stearns' Headache Cure—be ready for the day's work. C 9

THE WEEKLY REVIEWS.

The War Babies' Problem.

"The Nation."—The discussion of the problem of the "war babies" resembles in many respects the discussion of the alleged increase of drinking. In both cases, the discussion starts on a note of exaggeration. Sober consideration has corrected the first impressions of an imminent flood of babies, as it has corrected the first charges of wholesale drinking in armament centres. In both cases, again, the problem is not novel in kind; it is the consequence of conditions that are present in our normal life, and productive of precisely the same consequences. * * * * In the present case the responsibility of society to the children born under this handicap and to their mothers has been brought home by the special circumstances of the time. War means a violent disorganization of life, and great numbers of men have been uprooted from their homes and surroundings and quartered in different parts of the country under conditions that are bound to favor loose sexual relationships. Those who know how the billeting has been carried out in some of the villages will recognize that those responsible for the arrangements were apt to think of little except the necessity for getting their men under a roof at any risk or cost in this respect to the men or the inhabitants. Then, again, war is an exciting atmosphere, and it stimulates every kind of emotion and feeling among those who look on while the youth of the nation prepares itself for the hardships and dangers of the campaign. It was inevitable, therefore, that this problem should arise in some degree, and if the interest it has excited leads to some practical reforms, it will be all to the good. * * * What is to be the future of the mother and the child? In some cases the mother will live at home and the child will be brought up with kindness and sympathy. In some, but not in all. For everybody knows that among the working classes there are many parents who are very stern to their daughters when this happens to them, and in those cases eviction often follows. In some villages the landlords have helped to create this atmosphere by the practice of compelling a laborer to choose between evicting his daughter and suffering that fate himself with his family. Now some of the proposals that have been made in the newspapers, so far from softening the hearts of such parents, will have the opposite effect of making them harder, for if the daughter's *liaison* is to draw down on her home the patronizing and inquisitorial attentions of upper-class neighbors, the parents will be more than ever indignant with the cause of this annoyance. What is wanted is some kind of provision that will save young unmarried mothers who leave, or wish to leave, their homes, from the economic drift to prostitution, and yet make unnecessary the meddlesome prying into the lives of poor people which is apt to seem to the rich the solution of every social problem. * * * * The more hopeful plan seems to be, as Mrs. Drew suggests, to work through the voluntary agencies that already exist. Why should not the State make a grant to these institutions, and at the same time set up a committee of women administrators, like Mrs. Deane Streatfeild, Mrs. Creighton, and working women from the Trade Unions and Co-operative Guild, to supervise them?

Speeding Up.

"Saturday Review."—Genius in action is a rare gift among men, perhaps only less rare than genius in intellect, but we need not hesitate to attribute it to Lord Derby. No man in office or out of office has seen quicker, and seen more steadily, since Lord Kitchener made his first call for new armies, what must be done, and done without quibbling, without waiting on events, without thought of party; and, above everything, done with great energy and resolution. He set about collecting material, the human material, for Lord Kitchener's armies, brought all his influence and driving force to bear on the task; and the result has been, as we all know, a noble service to the State. Long ago, in a troubled period, Aubrey De Vere passionately urged the nobility to arouse themselves if they would hold fast their birthright, to set their house in order—

"Be true to England: to yourselves be true:
And England shall work out her furthest fates by you."

Had he lived in these days the invocation would not have been in vain. The class he appealed to has risen almost to a house, as our ancient Universities—supposed to be bygone and mouldered?—have risen: and, if we single out Lord Derby, it is simply because, by common consent of Government Party and Opposition, he has displayed an exceptional gift in the whole business of recruiting. He has himself furnished a force which less than a year ago would have appeared in English eyes as a little army in itself; and has done it by methods which can really be described as voluntary. Hence a speech by Lord Derby on men and munitions is naturally an event worth noticing, and the speech which he made on Tuesday at Manchester, at the instance of the Home Office was one of great interest and value. In the first place Lord Derby frankly took exception to the Prime Minister's speech at Newcastle as tending to create a spirit of undue optimism. We will not dwell on that point, because there is no doubt whatever that Mr. Asquith went to Newcastle on an exceedingly delicate and difficult mission. * * * * Lord Derby spoke with direct and very special authority indeed, for he spoke, by permission, on the strength of an interview with the Secretary of State for War himself. "I asked Lord Kitchener myself," he told his hearers, "not twenty-four hours ago whether he wanted more munitions of war. . . . What he told me was this—and I have his authority for quoting it—that the demand for munitions of war is absolutely unlimited, and it is not confined to shells, but is for small ammunition, and the more he gets the more men he will be able to put into the field. Reading between the lines you will see that optimism as regards the output of munitions of war is not as justifiable as some people would have us suppose."

From munitions—by far the most pressing matter at the moment, as everyone now recognises—Lord Derby turned to men and he said: "The time is coming, and the sooner the better, when the very happy moment will be reached when munitions are heads in front of the number of men, and we shall have to get men to keep up with the munitions. And I have the authority of Lord Kitchener for saying that he asks for all efforts to be maintained. He adds this, that the time will come, and come sooner than people expect, when he will ask for additional and redoubled sacrifice. It is very plain that this country will have made to it in a very short time an appeal to which none will be able to say nay." In a later passage in his speech Lord Derby dwelt on his own views and beliefs as to military service. He made no bones about it; but admitted frankly that he believed in a policy of thorough. A speech like this, coming unexpectedly from such a very authoritative quarter and from essentially an abode of practical politics and good common sense—serves to clear the air of humbug, and to brace people up. We may describe it as a good speeding-up speech, and it admirably fits the time, for all the news which has come in during the past week or so shows that the war itself is now to be speeded up.

But of course the great task of France and Great Britain, the task of clearing France and Belgium of the enemy, has not yet begun. It is the greatest task in war that Great Britain by herself or with allies has ever set about, and many of our glorious adventures in the past will, compared with it, be dwarfed into mere reconnaissances in force. We are preparing it on every drilling ground and in every war factory to-day; and the statement which Lord Derby was suffered to make this week did not put the need for sacrifice and concentration a whit too high. It has to be done, we feel it will be done though we know there are doubters. But do not let us anticipate it by silly "optimism" and by insufferable brag about great victories and overwhelming successes where only lesser engagements have been decided: such an attitude fills one with unease, if not with absolute horror. The blusterer and burster at home, if he serves any end at all, serves only the enemy's.

Neutrals and the Rights of Nationality.

"The Spectator"—"Least said, soonest mended" is as a rule the best motto to observe in regard to those Neutral Powers which are just now debating—some of them whether they should or should not throw in their lot with the Allies, and others, who have got beyond that point, the exact moment when they should enter the field. We have ourselves always insisted that it is most right and most natural that the neutral States should think solely of how to serve their own highest national interests. It would be absurd to pretend that in such cases other considerations should prevail. Experience, however, has shown that it is not safe to make even such a guarded statement as this. In an atmosphere charged with doubt, difficulty, and suspicion such as that in which we now all move, even this truism has been represented as an attempt to coerce neutrals and to force them to come to the assistance of the Allies. But though we are not going to say anything which can possibly be misrepresented or treated as setting a snare for any Power not now implicated in the war, and though we fully recognize that the neutrals concerned must and will decide the matter for themselves without regard to outside suggestion, there is one point in connexion with their action to which we may legitimately, and we believe usefully, allude. It is the problem of Nationality *versus* Annexation.

In the last resort, the war had its origin in the violation of the rights of homogeneous nationalities to work out their own salvation, and to protest against their unwilling inclusion in a State whose only claim is that of recent conquest. And here let us say that the question of nationality is not a question of racial pedigree, but rather a question of communal consciousness and homogeneity of feeling. The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine were torn from France against the will of the inhabitants, the German-speaking people of Alsace being quite as anxious to resist annexation by Germany as the French-speaking people of Lorraine. Though the foundation of the German Empire was due to the strong national feeling of the Germans, the very men who clamoured for the erection of the German stock into one great State fringed that Empire with provinces—Alsace-Lorraine, Schleswig-Holstein, and Prussian Poland—in which the principle of nationality was grossly violated. Germany as an Empire rose by a self-contradictory process—by claiming national rights on one side and refusing them on the other.

The war has been maintained by an even worse violation of national rights in the case of Belgium. Belgium's only crime was her refusal to lie down and let the Germans march over her territory to attack a neighbouring and friendly State. Belgium's resistance is to be punished—if the Germans win—by the forfeiture of her national rights and her forcible inclusion in the German Empire! A German victory means, then, the negation of the idea of nationality. On the other hand, if the Allies win, Germany will have to give back, not only Belgium, but Alsace-Lorraine and other plundered provinces. Further, if Austria and Hungary are forced, as of course they will be, to abandon their evil tyranny over the Slavonic populations which have so long felt the weight of Magyar and Teutonic oppression, the principle of nationality will triumph. It will be given a firm basis in the creation of an autonomous Poland, and in the redrawing of the map in the lands now ruled by the Hapsburg. Our triumph will free, not only oppressed Slavs, but Italians and Roumanians.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Year Book of Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony 1915—The Wireless Press Ltd. London, 3/6.

The Conduct of the War by Sea—Messrs. Darling & Son, Ltd. London.

Four Papers on Commerce and Statistics by Mr. D. E. Wacha.—Taraporewala Re. 1.

"In Hoc Vince": The Story of a Red Cross Flag by Florence L. Barclay—G. P. Putnam & Sons.

Service Edition of Kipling's Works—4 volumes—Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ld.

"The Universal Kinship" by J. Howard Moore—Messrs. George Bell & Sons. London.

"The Sword of Youth" by James Lane Allen—Messrs. Macmillan & Co., Ld. 2/6.

"The Carnival of Florence" by Marjorie Bowen—Methuen's Colonial Library.

"The Way of the Red Cross," with a preface by Queen Alexandra, by E. Charles Vivian and J E. Hodder Williams—published for "The Times" by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, London.

"The Motherland" and Other Poems by C. F. Andrews, Re. 1.

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THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ITALY DECLARES WAR.

ENCOUNTER ON THE FRONTIER.

NOTABLE FRENCH SUCCESS.

TERRIBLE RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.

The Italian forces have been mobilised and a state of war from yesterday has been declared.

An encounter between Italians and the an Austrian patrol who entered Italian territory is unofficially reported. The Austrians were vigorously attacked and pursued.

There were historic scenes in the Chamber and the Senate when the Bill giving extraordinary powers to Government during the war was adopted. The session inded with a memorable demonstration of patriotism. The Bill was immediately signed by the King.

The French have completely captured the mountain of Notre Dame de Lovrette the Germans defended most stubbornly for were six months with their machine-guns.

The British have made appreciable progress north of La Bassee, mostly by local fights for strong points in which the infantry showed great gallantry.

The latest news from the east is that enemy's offensive on the Gallician front is weakening and at several points the enemy is on the defensive.

The Russian Black Sea Fleet landed troops who broke the Turks' resistance and destroyed the quays and stations east of Eregli. In Armenia the Turks are fleeing towards Bitlis and southwards.

The political crisis is said to have arisen very suddenly. A few leading statesmen on both sides, of whom Mr. Lloyd George is believed to have been one, desirous of a national government, seized the opportunity and averted the peril. Unionists have been offered half the seats in the Cabinet, which will probably be smaller and a real War Council; departments not connected with the war will be excluded.

Newspapers are full of speculative forecasts with regard to the personnel of the Cabinet. Mr. Harcourt's name is rumoured as the next Viceroy of India.

A terrible railway fatality occurred at Gretna, near Carlisle, when a special train conveying soldiers to the south, collided with a local. After the troop-train had run into the local train and both had been half-wrecked, a London express dashed into them piling the debris into indescribable confusion. The scene that ensued after the accident was terrible and it is feared that some must have been burned alive.

ITALY DECLARES WAR.

FIGHTING ON THE AUSTRIAN FRONTIER.

STATE OF WAR.

ITALY'S DECLARATION.

FIGHTING ON THE FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 20, 4-45 p.m.

An Amsterdam telegram from Chiasso to the "Berliner Tageblatt" says that no one in Italy doubts that war will begin to-day.

ROME, May 21.

The "Messagero" states that after the sitting of the Senate the Cabinet will meet, probably to draw up the formula for the declaration of war with Austria.

ROME, May 22.

It is reported that the Cabinet has drafted a declaration of war.

LONDON, May 23, 2-20 a.m.

The Italian forces have been mobilised.

ROME, May 23, 2-35 a.m.

A state of war from May 23rd has been declared in the northern provinces of Italy and islands and the communes on the Adriatic coast and also in fortresses.

ENCOUNTER ON THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, May 23.

A telegram to the "Giornale d'Italia" from Brescia states that there has been a fresh encounter between the Italian Chasseurs and an Austrian patrol which entered Italian territory.

The Chasseurs attacked vigorously and pursued the Austrians.

No details have been received.

WAVE OF PATRIOTIC ENTHUSIASM.

RISING LIKE A TIDE,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, May 22.

A telegram from the Italian frontier of yesterday's date says that the wave of patriotic enthusiasm is rising like a tide throughout the country.

The demonstrations in the great Northern towns were especially imposing.

At Milan the whole male population was apparently in the streets, but no soldiers or police were necessary to keep the order.

Similar scenes occurred in Turin, where houses are decorated with flags.

A crowd suddenly gathered to cheer the departure of a large contingent of Bersaglieri for the front.

The population of Venice waited in the historic square of St. Mark for the decision of Parliament regarding the Bill conferring extraordinary powers.

When the decision was announced the Tri-colour was hoisted on the historic flagstaff amid cheering.

The natives of Trieste are being overwhelmed with demonstrations.

Telegrams received in Rome from the Italian colonies throughout the world show that thousands of Italians are ready to answer the call to mobilise and thousands more are ready to volunteer.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATIONS DESTROYED.

ITALIAN AMBASSADOR MOBBED IN BERLIN.

ROME, May 22.

The Austrian military authorities on the frontier have sent back the Italian mails, destroyed the rails and broken the telegraphic and railway communications.

A telegram from Amsterdam says that the Italian Ambassador in Berlin was mobbed on leaving the Embassy on Thursday evening.

His hat was knocked off and the assailant was arrested.

The Foreign Secretary immediately apologised.

AUSTRIAN WARSHIPS RETIRING.

LONDON, May 22.

Austrian warships cruising off the Albanian Coast have retired to Cattaro.

PROLONGED MEETING OF GREEK CABINET.

ATHENS, May 21.

There has been a prolonged meeting of the Cabinet to consider the situation arising from the probability of Italian intervention.

The King, who has been ill, is improving in health. His Majesty has warmly thanked M. Venezelos for the telegram which the former Premier sent wishing him prompt recovery.

LEADING ITALY TO NEW DESTINIES.

WAR BILL ADOPTED.

PREMIER'S STIRRING APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, May 20.

There were remarkable scenes of enthusiasm in the Chamber to-day when Signor Salandra introduced a Bill conferring on the Government extraordinary powers in the event of outbreak of war. The Committee appointed to consider the Bill will give its report to-night. Similar scenes were enacted in the Senate.

Speaking in the Chamber Signor Salandra in a stirring speech showed how Austria's ultimatum to Serbia in July 1914 upset the Triple Alliance and he pointed out how Italy confiding in the Triple Alliance had not only weakened her frontier defences but had been compelled to witness the oppression of Italians.

Signor Salandra appealed to Parliament and country to sink their differences in the face of a supreme necessity, namely, the welfare and greatness of Italy. As Italians and nothing else let their strength, heart and will find a single expression in the Army, Navy and King, who would lead them to new destinies. (Frantic cheers.)

HISTORIC SCENES.

AMBASSADORS OF ALLIES ATTEND

ROME, May 20, 8-30 p.m.

It is raining but the patriotic demonstrations have been most enthusiastic. There were historic scenes at the meeting of the Chamber.

The building was packed, many standing. The Ambassadors of the Allies attended including the Japanese representative.

The appearance of the patriotic poet Annunzio caused an ovation. Signor Giolitti was a notable absentee.

All the 480 deputies except 45 Socialists rose and cheered Signor Marcora, the President of the Chamber.

BILL ADOPTED.

THE RENOVATION OF EUROPE.

ROME, May 20, 3-40 a.m.

The Chamber by 407 votes to 74 adopted the Bill giving Government extraordinary powers in the event of the outbreak of war.

When Signor Boselli announced the Committee's unanimous approval of the Bill, adding that the time had come to realise Italy's promises to the unredeemed territories, the deputies rose up acclaiming while Signor Salandra and his colleagues shook hands with Signor Boselli. The public galleries joined in the ovation.

Signor Ciccotti on behalf of the Socialists endorsed the action of the Government faced with a war of defence and said that the Socialists hoped a renovated Europe would achieve disarmament.

Signor Marcora said:—"In the solemnity of this historic occasion we have recovered faith sacred in our memories. Let us hasten to accomplish our duty in the sure faith that the Army and Navy will accomplish the unity of the country. Long live the King: (Tumultuous cheering).

The Chamber adjourned indefinitely.

ROME, May 22.

The Senate by 262 votes to 2 has passed the Bill granting Government extraordinary powers amid scenes of enthusiasm.

AN EXCITING MOMENT.

INCIDENT WITH VON BUELOW'S BROTHER-IN-LAW.

ROME, May 22.

The Ambassadors of the Allies and Roumanian and Greek representatives received ovations in the Chamber. There was an exciting moment when Signor Salandra spoke of the Army and Navy. All turned towards the Military Gallery and cheered, the officers answering by waving enthusiastically.

The Senate was even more solidly with the Government than the Chamber and everyone rose and applauded except Prince Camporeale, brother-in-law of Prince von Buelow. This was noticed and caused a shout of indignation. Then the Senators cried, "Brother-in-law of Buelow rise!" This the Prince did.

The Session ended with a memorable demonstration of patriotism.

KING SIGNS THE BILL.

ROME, May 22.

The King has signed the Bill conferring extraordinary powers on the Government during the war.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE DENOUNCED.

ITALIAN GREEN BOOK.

FULL STORY TOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, May 20.

The Italian Green Book gives the details of the negotiations with Austria from the moment when, without giving Italy the smallest intimation Austria sent the ultimatum to Serbiao to the dispatch of the Note by Italy denouncing the Triple Alliance.

The documents show that Austria when urged by Germany to make concessions to Italy delayed constantly or replied half-heartedly until the term fixed by Italy for the settlement had expired. Thereupon the latter entered into agreements with the Allies.

Italy's demands from Austria are, stated by the "Journal de Geneve" on good authority to be as follows:—

1. The abandonment of the province of Trent as far as the line of the River Brennaer.
2. The cession of Trieste and Fiume.
3. Italy would agree to abandon to Croatia the portion of the coast stretching from the south of Fiume to the River Zermagna, which flows into the Adriatic close to the town of Novigrad.
4. Italy claims the territory between the River Zermagna and the Narenta, with all the Dalmatian Isles (of which there are 600.)
5. She would abandon to Serbia the rest of the Austro-Hungarian coast as far as the Albinian port of Durazzo, leaving Serbia to come to an arrangement with Montenegro as regards Antivari and Duleignor.

To sum up, Italy demands the abandonment by Austria of the whole of the Adriatic coast, but she would be disposed to grant special favours to Austria as regards the use of certain ports.

AUSTRIA'S NOTE TO ITALY.

DENUNCIATION OF TRIPLE ALLIANCE NOT RECOGNISED.

LONDON, May 22.

Austria yesterday sent a Note to Italy emphasising her readiness to make concessions throughout the negotiations, refusing to recognise the Italian denunciation of the Triple Alliance, which runs to 1920, and casting on Italy all the responsibility for the consequences of her present action.

PROCESSION OF COUNCILLORS.

VISIT TO THEIR MAJESTIES.

ROME, May 22.

Prince Colonna and the Mayor with the Municipal Councillors started from the Capitol yesterday evening at the head of a procession of two hundred thousand persons,

They went to the Quirinal where their Majesties and Royal Family appeared on the balcony waving tricolours.

The King and Queen thanked the patriotic demonstrations and afterwards received the Municipal Councillors, the King delivering patriotic speech.

WAR RELIEF FUND.

POPE CONTRIBUTES 100.000 FRANCS

LONDON, May 22.

The Pope has contributed a hundred thousand francs for the formation of a Relief Fund a million francs of which Fund will be devoted to the Italian victims in the approaching war.

DEPARTURE OF DIPLOMATS.

LONDON, May 21.

The Austrian, German and Turkish diplomats accredited to the Quirinal and Vatican are quitting Rome. Switzerland will take over German interests and Spain Austrian.

KING'S VISIT TO VICKERS MAXIM.

APPRECIATION OF WORKMEN'S ZEAL.

LONDON, May 23.

King George, yesterday, inspected Messrs. Vickers Maxim.

A deputation of workmen afterwards waited on the directors and asked them to tell His Majesty that the visit had impressed them intensely.

The King has replied to a telegram from the directors expressing appreciation of the workmen's zeal.

BATTLE ON GALICIAN FRONT.

DESPERATE FIGHTING CONTINUES.

ENORMOUS ENEMY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, May 22.

An official statement says that the Black Sea fleet landed troops who broke the enemy's resistance and destroyed the quays and stations east of Eregli.

The Russians on the left of the Vistula continue closely to press and drive the enemy back south of the Radom-Kielce Railway.

The battle on the Galician front continued most desperately on the 19th. The Russians gained important successes on both flanks of the enemy left of the San River.

The enemy's attacks between Przemysl and the marshes of the Dniester have reached culmination in repeated attacks to pierce the Russian front. They are losing enormously.

A desperate battle is also in progress in the region of Stryi where the Russians have recaptured some of the lost trenches.

ENEMY'S OFFENSIVE WEAKENING.

LONDON, May 22.

An official telegram from Petrograd says that the enemy's offensive in Galicia is weakening and the enemy at some points is acting on the defensive.

The Russians have stormed a number of villages on the lower San.

ENEMY BRINGS UP NEW FORCES.

PETROGRAD, May 21.

An official statement says the battle on the left of the Vistula, south of Pilitsa and on the whole Galacian front continued with increasing intensity on the 18th. Germany has brought up new forces.

We successfully pressed the enemy in region of the confluence of the San and the Vistula, capturing four thousand prisoners.

The great enemy forces which crossed the Sah have spread over the sector of Jaroslaw-Radawa-Seniawa.

Enemy aeroplanes have bombarded Przemsyl. The enemy, after fiercest fighting, have captured several trenches south of Przemysl.

RUSSIA'S FRESH OFFENSIVE

GERMANY'S MOVEMENT OF TROOPS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 22.

The correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" cables:—

"The Times'" military correspondent at Petrograd believes that Russia is on the eve of an offensive movement on the Prussian frontier calculated to affect the enemy's operations in Galicia.

The "Daily Telegraph's" Petrograde correspondent mentions the Russian advance from Kovno between the Nieman and the Eyatkuhnen railway.

"The Times'" military correspondent agrees, with the Petrograd statement that the Germans moved large forces from the west to the east including practically the whole of the active Guard Army Corps twe new Divisions and the 41st Reserve Corps.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

TURKS FLEEING SOUTHWARDS.

PETROGRAD, May 22.

Our troops have occupied Saroi, Van and Bashkaleh. The Turks fled towards Bitlis and southwards.

TURKS CLEARED OUT OF PERSIAN ARABISTAN.

LONDON, May 22.

The Press Bureau announces that the recent operations have cleared all Turks out of Persian Arabistan.

"DEATH TO LOSS OF LIBERTY."

DOMINIONS READY TO OBEY THE CALL.

MELBOURNE, May 21.

Mr. Fisher warmly reiterates Mr. Asquith's words that the Dominions would prefer death to the loss of Liberty under the Union Jack. Mr. Fisher added:—"We are ready to serve wherever the nation calls."

APPALLING RAILWAY FATALITY.

TROOP TRAIN IN COLLISION.

LONDON EXPRESS DASHES INTO WRECKAGE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 22.

A special train conveying soldiers to the south collided with a local train at Gretna near Carlisle. Many soldiers are said to have been killed and three hundred injured. Both trains are on fire.

LATER.

According to the latest reports twenty were killed at Carlisle.

LONDON EXPRESS DASHES INTO WRECKAGE.

SPLENDID RESCUE WORK BY INJURED SOLDIERS.

CARLISLE, May 22.

After the troop-train had run into the local train and both had been half-wrecked, a London express dashed into them, piling the debris into indescribable confusion.

The fire spread with terrible quickness, the wreckage burning like a furnace.

The injured soldiers displayed splendid heroism in the work of rescue.

TERRIBLE SCENES AFTER THE ACCIDENT.

LEGS AMPUTATED TO RELIEVE VICTIMS.

LONDON, May 22.

Hitherto forty bodies have been recovered at Carlisle.

The troop-train which was proceeding south was conveying 14 officers and 465 men of the Royal Scots. Only 52 answered the roll-call, but many absentees were engaged in rescue work.

The following officers have been killed:—Major J. D. L. Hamilton, Captain J. M. Mitchell, Lieutenant C. R. Salvesan and Second-Lieutenant Salvesan, all of the Seventh Battalion, Royal Scots.

There was a terrible scene after the accident. Soldiers were pinned beneath the burning wreckage, while the flames grew every moment nearer. It is feared that some must have been burned alive.

Numbers of soldiers were terribly injured; for the most part legs and thighs were broken.

Two soldiers were pinned beneath the wreckage which the flames were approaching. At the last moment a doctor amputated the legs of both, enabling them to be drawn out. One died of the shock.

164 SOLDIERS KILLED.

SEVENTY-NINE BODIES RECOVERED.

LONDON, May 22.

Seventy-nine dead have been recovered from the railway smash and three hundred injured.

It is believed that 164 soldiers were killed apart from civilians.

The regment was the first battalion of the 7th Royal Scots.

Four officers were killed, including a nephew of Lord Salvesen.

ENEMY'S HOSPITAL SHIP OPHELIA

CONDEMNED AS A LAWFUL CAPTURE.

LONDON, May 21.

The Prize Court has condemned as a lawful prize the German hospital ship Ophelia, which was seized in the North Sea in October, on the ground that she was being used for spying and scouting.

PENETRATING SEA OF MARMORA:

SUBMARINE OFFICERS AND CREW DECORATED.

LONDON, May 21.

The "London Gazette" publishes the list of decorations conferred on the officers and crew of submarine E14 which penetrated to the Sea of Marmora.

They comprise the award of the Victoria Cross to Lieut.-Commander Edward G. Boyle, the Distinguished Service Cross to Lieutenant Edward Stanley and Acting Lieutenant Reginald W. Lawrence of the Naval Reserve and the Service Medal to all of the crew.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL VON ESSEN.

PETROGRAD, May 21.

Admiral von Essen, Commander of the Russian Baltic Fleet, has died of pneumonia.

LT-GENL. BIRDWOOD WOUNDED.

LONDON, May 20.

Lieutenant-General Birdwood has been wounded in the Dardanelles.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

NOTRE DAME DE LORRETTE SEIZED.

LONG STUBBORN DEFENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, May 22.

The evening communiqué says the weather has improved. We attacked the southern slopes of Notre Dame de Lorette and captured the last German position on five of the southern spurs of the mountain which is now entirely in our possession.

The Germans defended the mountain and spurs most stubbornly for over six months with their machine-guns. The position captured to-day hampered our action on the plateau and west of Souchez. We captured 250 prisoners and a gun.

The enemy replied to our success with a violent bombardment but they have not counter-attacked.

Supplementary reports emphasize the importance of the defeat of the German night attack on the 20th and 21st north of Ypres. Five hundred German corpses were found on the ground and 150 prisoners and several trench mortars were captured.

SLOPES OF LORETTE CLEARED.

FRESH PROGRESS NEAR ABLAIN.

PARIS, May 22.

The communiqué says our troops yesterday concluded the work of clearing out the trenches along the slopes of Lorette. Very many Germans were killed in the communication trenches and others surrendered.

The enemy counter-attacked several times during the night but was repulsed with heavy loss.

We made fresh progress south-east of Chapelle Florette and are now a hundred metres from the north-eastern extremity of Ablain.

APPRECIABLE PROGRESS BY BRITISH.

GREAT GALLANTRY OF INFANTRY.

LONDON, May 21.

Field-Marshal French reports that in spite of bad weather hampering the operations, since the 17th the British have made appreciable progress east and south of Quinquerue, mostly by local fights for strong points in which the infantry have shown great gallantry.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENT

LONDON, May 22.

Field-Marshal French reports that a violent artillery engagement occurred yesterday evening north-east of Festubert. We made further progress south of Quinquerue.

STRONG ATTACK REPULSED.

PARIS, May 23.

Last evening's communiqué said:—The British repulsed a strong attack north of La Bassée inflicting heavy losses on the enemy.

Notwithstanding the violent German bombardment we captured more houses and prisoners in the village of Ablain.

APHYXIATING GASES.

ENEMY'S ELABORATE PREPARATIONS

LONDON, May 21.

It is reported that the Germans are laying pipes in Alsace connected with the generating stations thirty miles in the rear with a view to the wholesale use of gas when the French advance.

Similar preparations are said to have been made on the Austro-Italian frontier.

CRITICAL POINT REACHED.

GERMAN LINE LACKING COHESION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

A correspondent at the British Headquarters wires that the war in the west has reached a critical point. Large parts of the German line are held by troops of the second and third quality; sometime ago the German line caved before a successful attack, now it bunches like drops of spilled mercury. To tear a great rent in the line we need great many men and guns and endless ammunition. The enemy is skilled and obstinate and incredibly brave but the line, that is losing cohesion is the line that is breaking.

ENEMY POISONS YPRES RIVER.

LAHORE, May 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

Reuter states that the British headquarters received warning that the river near the Ypres had been poisoned with arsenic. This led to an analysis tending to confirm the statement.

THE STRUGGLE AT YPRES.

HOW THE WEDGES WERE DRIVEN HOME.

EYE-WITNESS'S GRAPHIC NARRATIVE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 22.

"Eyewitness" with headquarters says:—

The struggle at Ypres continued on the thirteenth and the artillery was even more violent, especially between the Ypres-St. Julien and Menin roads. North of the Menin road our troops held firm. Further north they fell back but a counter-attack forced the Germans back with enormous losses. Meanwhile between the Verlorenhoek and Ypres-Roulers Railway our line was even more heavily bombarded and a gap was made. The enemy's infantry, however, did not attempt to attack in large numbers. Our counter-attack reoccupied the craters representing what had been trenches. As our men crept behind the rise a party of Germans was seen to bolt to the rear.

ENEMY ON THE RUN.

Immediately the cry was raised:—'They're off' and our whole line raced forward. The German infantry, including those in support and in the reserve trenches broke and fled suffering severely. Our artillery on Thursday night was quiet. Friday was devoted to the collection of the wounded. Patrols reported that the ground was thickly littered with the killed and wounded Germans. Prisoners stated that their losses on 13th were most severe. Thus ended at least for the moment the three weeks' battle which had continued intermittently from April 22nd. Throughout the enemy held the plan of driving us back from Ypres by pressure north and south. The assaults uniformly failed with enormous losses. German infantry was sacrificed with usual disregard for loss, being used rather as screen for maxims and artillery than anything else. Wherever the fighting was purely an infantry action our men proved their superiority again and again.

THE ENEMY'S STRATEGY.

The German infantry, despite courage showed a marked lack of training, discipline and cohesion. It would seem now that the enemy's policy is to make up for such deficiency by strengthening the elaborate series of entrenchments behind the first line and by multiplying the maxims placed so as to bring a cross-fire to bear on every portion of the front. On the 15th we renewed the attack between Richebourg and Festubert. Since the ninth the whole of the enemy's defences in this area had been subjected to a deliberate and accurate artillery fire. The enemy was on the *qui vive* the moment our men left the trenches and the whole sky was lit up with innumerable flares. The advance on the extreme left was checked and many were shot as they were clambering over the parapets.

A SURPRISE ATTACK.

On the right we were more successful. The centre and right were soon firmly established in the German second line, the gain of ground amounting to eight hundred yards' frontage with six hundred yards' depth. Another assault was carried out north of Festubert on Sunday morning. Here the Germans were taken by surprise and the whole of their entrenchments were carried without great difficulty on a front of twelve hundred yards. The positions thus gained formed a couple of formidable wedges driven into the German lines. They were a thousand yards apart and the intervening space was strongly held. Efforts to surround the Germans failed but we captured two hundred prisoners.

BRITAIN'S NEW LEVIES.

SUPERIOR IN EVERY WAY TO GERMANS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 23.

A "Statesman's" special London cablegram, dated 21st, states:—

In an article in the "Evening Standard" Colonel Maude commenting on the Ypres fighting, says the tradition and training of the German Staff had convinced them that our Territorials and Colonials could not possibly equal their own reinforcements. Nobody expected these young troops to show such extraordinary and brilliant fighting excellence.

Our new Levies and Colonials fight with skill, coolness and determination that have won the enthusiastic admiration of all soldiers including the Germans themselves, who have just received terrible punishment at their hands.

The Germans therefore are now confronted with the fact that behind these proven men stand a million and a half more of the same quality. Colonel Maude asks where they will find the ever increasing numbers of troops needed to beat them.

The "Times" Military correspondent pronounces German soldiery to be distinctly inferior to our own. He attributes whatever success the Germans have achieved to their immense weight of heavy artillery, to the number of their machine guns and to the use of poisonous gas. He adds that when our equipment equals theirs we shall reap the benefit of our clear superiority in the human factor.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CABINET.

"CRISIS WAS MOST SUDDEN."

HOW THE PERIL WAS AVERTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 20.

The newspapers are busy cabinet-making, but the forecasts are mere speculation. It is generally agreed that Lord Lansdowne will not take office owing to his health, that Mr. Churchill will leave the Admiralty and that Lord Kitchener will remain, though he will probably share the War Office with Mr. Lloyd George.

Mr. Redmond is not likely to join the Cabinet as it is impossible for him to give an assurance on the Ulster question.

The reconstruction will be of the most drastic description. Ministers without exception have resigned in order to facilitate Mr. Asquith's task.

Unionists have been offered half the seats, but the Cabinet will probably be smaller and will be really a War Council as departments not connected with the war will be excluded. It is expected to be completed by the 3rd June when Parliament will be asked to vote confidence.

Lord Fisher attended the Admiralty yesterday for the first time since his reported resignation last Friday.

The crisis was most sudden. A few leading statesmen on both sides, of whom Mr. Lloyd George is believed to have been one, desirous of a national government seized the opportunity and everted the peril. The first steps towards the reconstruction were taken on Sunday.

At a meeting of a hundred Radical members of Parliament last night angry criticisms were made, but Mr. Asquith appeared and spoke for twenty minutes, reassuring them. He received an ovation.

ALLOCATION OF OFFICES.

NEWSPAPER CONJECTURES.

LONDON, May 21.

The "Morning Post" says that Mr. Balfour's health will prevent him going to the Admiralty.

The "Daily News" says that Mr. McKenna will probably succeed Mr. Churchill, hostility towards whom has developed among the Liberals. Mr. Bonar Law is now mentioned for the Colonial Office.

The "Daily Mail" says that Lord Derby has declined to join the Cabinet. Lords Selborne and Curzon will probably be included and Mr. Harcourt will remain.

The "Times" says that Mr. Balfour will undoubtedly go to the Admiralty if he is asked.

PRESIDENT OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

LONDON, May 20.

It was announced at a Labour meeting at Hull that Mr. Henderson had been appointed President of the Local Government Board. Labour members are gratified and the speeches affirmed that the appointment would be a source of strength to the Government.

NO OFFICIAL NEWS UNTIL TUESDAY.

LONDON, May 22.

Nothing official regarding the Cabinet changes will be announced until Tuesday.

MR. BONAR LAW.

LONDON, May 23.

It is stated that Mr. Bonar Law will probably be Lord Kitchener's co-worker if Mr. Lloyd George remains at the Exchequer.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

LONDON, May 23.

"The Times" states that Lord Lansdowne, yesterday, reconsidered his decision and will now join the Ministry.

GERMAN PRESS ON THE CRISIS.

LONDON, May 23.

The German press warns the public that the British Cabinet crisis is purely domestic and cannot adversely affect the British conduct of war.

IMMENSE PUBLIC SUPPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

The "Pioneer's" "London correspondent cables:—

It is understood Mr. Asquith has conferred with Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne. The changes then discussed were the removal of Mr. Churchill to another Cabinet post, the definite retirement of Mr. McKenna and the inclusion in the Cabinet of Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Lansdowne, and Mr. Chamberlain. The Cabinet discusses the matter to-day; it is considered possible that a Labour representative will be included in the Cabinet. The project for establishing a national administration instead of the party Government has immense public support.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

CAUSE OF ITALY'S SECESSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 23.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 21st May:—

The Italian Chamber decided by a majority of seven to one to arm Government with extraordinary powers in the event of an outbreak of war. This step has been taken after the Austrian Government had made a final offer which is generally regarded as decisive.

The Premier said the ultimatum which Austria addressed to Servia in July last violated the fact which bound Italy to Austria, for Austria omitted to enter into previous agreement with Italy or to advise Italy of the course she was taking and showed the intention of upsetting to Italy's detriment the delicate system of territorial possession and spheres of influence in the Balkans.

The whole spirit of the Treaty of Alliance was violated and the world was plunged into a most terrible war directly against the interests and feelings of Italy. For long months Italy patiently sought compromise to restore the Alliance, but on May 4th Italy notified to Austria its withdrawal from all agreements and denounced the Treaty of Alliance. From a Green Book which has been published it appears that the treaty required Italy's previous consent to Austrian action in the Balkans and provided for compensation.

WITH THE RUSSIANS.

A Russian communiqué shows that while the Russians are forcing back the German left wing and are holding their own at most points on the River San position, yet the Germans have thrust across the river at one part and also are attacking Przemysl on the east bank as well as on the left.

In South Poland and in the region near the junction of the San with the Vistula the Russians are pursuing the Germans back higher up the San. In the region between Jaroslau and Przemysl the Russians continue to hold the left as well as the right bank of the river and are pressing the enemy.

In the region south-east of Przemysl the enemy are making attacks with particular intensity and have succeeded at a cost of enormous sacrifices in capturing several advanced trenches.

In the Stryi region the Russians continue to repulse tenaciously and inflict immense losses on the enemy. In Eastern Galicia, west of Kolomea, the fighting on both banks of Pruth continues to Russian advantage.

According to the military critic of the "Novoe Vremya" the enemy has in Galicia 34 army corps of which ten are intended for demonstrating on the San, 17 for the main blow at Przemysl and Lemberg, and eight for guarding each flank. Total loss of the enemy during the recent advance is estimated at 180,000.

In the Baltic provinces the Russians are pushing back the Germans who are offering stubborn resistance at a village 16 miles east of Shavli.

GERMANY APOLOGISES TO HOLLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Matins" correspondent at Geneva says that shells from Antwerp have fallen on the Dutch territory and Germany has apologised.

RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PRINCE'S SAFETY.

Reproduced from "The Bystander."

Col. S. L. Barry, the cicerone of the Prince of Wales at the Front.

Though the name of Colonel Barry is not one with which the public are very familiar, he occupies a position of peculiar importance at Headquarters. He is the Prince of Wales's Equerry at the Front, to which position he was appointed lately by General French. An old and intimate friend of the British Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Barry served with the 10th Hussars in the Boer War, when he gained his D. S. O. He stands in high favour with the King, is very well off, is as good a sportsman as he is a soldier, and is personally one of the most popular members of the General Staff. The Prince has the greatest regard for his Equerry, and the friendship that exists between them is of the peculiar kind that is probably never found except between men who have been soldiering together on active service.

THE NEXT VICEROY.

MR. HARCOURT'S NAME RUMOURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 20.

The appointment of Mr. Harcourt as Viceroy of India is rumoured.

EXTRA RACING AT NEWMARKET.

NEWBURY PROGRAMME MAY BE CARRIED OUT.

LONDON, May 21.

The Jockey Club announces that the Government will not object to extra race meetings at Newmarket in order to keep horses in training.

It may also be possible to carry out a moderate programme at Newbury later in the season.

EPSOM RACING SUSPENDED.

NO DERBY DAY.

LONDON, May 22.

The decision to suspend racing includes the Derby.

Exceptions in favour of Newmarket are due to the consideration that breeding is a staple industry there.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL BRIDGES.

CAIRO, May 21.

Brigadier-General Bridges, Inspector-General of the Commonwealth Forces, has died on board a hospital ship and has been buried at Alexandria.

MELBOURNE, May 22.

Sir Ian Hamilton has telegraphed to the Governor-General that the whole force mourns the irreparable loss of Brigadier-General Bridges, Inspector-General of Colonial Forces.

ANOTHER AMERICAN PROTEST TO BRITAIN.

LAHORE, May 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

London May 19, "The Times" Washington correspondent confirms the "Evening Post's" statement that the United States is on the point of sending another protest about interference with her trade. Her principal complaint is the delay in dealing with the ships which are delayed in British ports and so lose the profit on their voyages. Cotton to the value of 2½ millions is alleged to be held up.

HOLDING UP COTTON FROM GERMANY.

LAHORE, May 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

London May 20. Mr. Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons that we were preventing cotton entering Germany as effectively as if it had been declared contraband. Arrangements were being made to pay for American cotton cargoes on receipt of the necessary proof of ownership at the contract price.

NATIONAL GIFT TO LUSITANIA MURDERERS.

LAHORE, May 22.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

An Exchange Telegraph Company's Copenhagen correspondent mentions a Magdeburg report that a committee has been formed for the purpose of making a national gift to the crew of the sub-marine which torpedoed the Lusitania.

WAR GAZETTEER.

The following places are mentioned in to-day's Telegrams:—

NOTRE DAME DE LORETTE.—In north of France, eight miles north of Arras.

SOUCHEZ.—Six miles north of Arras.

QUINQUERUE.—Three miles north-west of La Bassee.

ABLAIN.—Eight miles north-west of Arras.

FESTUBERT.—Three miles north-west of La Bassee.

LA BASSEE.—Ten miles north of Lens.

EREGLI.—A port on the Black Sea coast of Asia Minor, 125 E of the Bosphorous.

RADOM.—In Poland, 60 miles south of Warsaw.

KIELCE.—In Poland, 85 miles NE of Cracow.

PRZEMYSL.—In Galicia, 61 miles west of Lemberg.

STRYI.—In Galicia, about 40 miles south of Lemberg.

PILITZA.—In Poland, 20 miles north of Cracow.

JAROSLOW.—About 15 miles north of Przemysl.

VAN.—In Asiatic Turkey, 145 miles east of Erzerum.

BITLIS.—In Turkish Armenia, 120 miles SE of Erzerum.

CARLISLE.—In Northumberland, 101 miles south of Edinburgh and 223 miles NNW of London.

COMPULSORY TRAINING IN HOLLAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 22.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The Second Chamber of the Dutch States General has voted a Bill establishing the state of siege and has approved the extension of the Anglo-Dutch Arbitration Treaty concluded in 1904.

The War Minister has announced that the Bill will be introduced for general compulsory training.

ITALY'S ARMED STRENGTH.

THE ITALIAN NAVY.

Naval rivalry between Italy and Austria has existed for many years, and, like that between England and Germany, was accentuated by the appearance of the Dreadnought. The Italian Navy includes 12 modern and several older battleships, among the former being 6 of the Dreadnought type four of which were completed by 1914, and two due for completion this year. The "Conte di Cavour" (nearly ready in October), "Leonardo da Vinci," and "Giulio Cesare" (1911) displace 22,340 tons, and carry 13 12-in. guns in five centre-line turrets, which, starting from either end of the ship, mount 3, 2, 3, 2, and 3 guns, 18 4.7-in. being the anti-torpedo-craft equipment. The "Dante Alighieri" (1910) displaces 19,400 tons and mounts 12 12-in. and 20 4.7in., the former being in four triple turrets. The speed of all is 22½-23 knots. The latest pre-Dreadnoughts, launched 1904-7, are the "Napoli, Roma, Vittario Emanuele III.," and "Regina Elena," with a tonnage of 12,425, speed 21 knots, and armament 2 12-in., and 12 8-in., being thus fast and exceedingly heavily armed for their size. The "Benedetto Brin" and "Regina Margherita" (1901) carry 4 12-in., 4 8-in., and 12 6-in., guns on 13,207 tons; while the "St. Bon and Emanuele Filiberto" (1897), carrying 4 10-in., 8 6-in., and 8 4.7-in., on 9,645 tons, complete the effective battle fleet. In Italy itself the armoured cruisers are also classed as battleships. The "San Giorgio, San Marco, Amalfi, and Pisa" (1907-8) are all 23-knot ships of just over 10,000 tons, carrying 4 10-in., and 8 7.5-in., apiece; while the "Fran. Ferruccio Varese, and Garibaldi" (1899-1902) carry 1 10-in., 2 8-in., and 14 6-in., on 7,234 tons. The three older armoured cruisers, "Carlo Alberto, Vettor Pisani, and Marco Polo (1892-6), carry a mixture of 6-in., and 4.7in., guns.

Four modern small cruisers are included in the fleet. The "Nino Bixio" and "Marsala" (1911-12) steam 28 knots and carry 6 4.7in., guns on 3,380 tons, while the "Quarto" (1911) has the same features on 3,220 tons. The "Libia" (1912), bought from Turkey in 1913, is of 3,690 tons and 22 knots, and armed with 2 6-in., and 8 4.7in. There are eleven other small cruisers ranging from 1,292 to 3,474 tons in displacement, and from 1881 to 1899 in date of launch. The completed destroyers number 33, of which 10 are over 670 tons and carry 1 4.7in., and 4 14-prs., with a speed of 30 knots and over. There are 95 torpedo-boats (67 of them launched from 1905 onwards), and 18 submarines of 105-305 tons. The authorised strength of the personnel is 40,063.

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

WAR STRENGTH: 760,000.

The geographical, social, and financial conditions have always made the application of a territorial organisation and a universal service system of recruiting difficult in the extreme, with the result that some months in every year Italy was almost disarmed. After various reforms had been tried, a more or less definitive system was introduced by the Minister of War (General Spingardi) in 1910, and it is upon the law of that year that subsequent developments have been founded.

The General Staff and the Ministry of War are separate, both being directly under the King, who has as advisory bodies the Supreme Defence Commission and the Army Council, and there are also "inspections" of the various arms and services. This subdivision and decentralisation is recent, being in fact one of the Spingardi reforms.

The able-bodied men annually becoming liable for service are divided partly by exemptions and partly by lot into three portions, only the first of which (one-third of the whole) is fully trained, the second undergoing a recruit course and a few repetition courses in later years, and the third performing no service at all. The full period of service is 2 years with the colours, 6 on furlough, and 4 in the Mobile Militia. Men of the second portion, though taken only for slight training, have the same periods of liability for service. The third portion is untrained. Of recent years large numbers of Mobile Militia (which still consists of fully trained reservists only) have been embodied for brief refresher trainings. There are 12 army corps, each having 2 infantry divisions, except that in the district of Rome there are 3. The corps on the Austrian frontier have been strengthened, and the very urgent problem of finding a Colonial Army for Libya is being taken in hand. This will involve increases in the peace strength. The organisation of the permanent army comprises 96 regiments of line infantry, 12 regiments of bersaglieri, and 8 Alpine regiments (in all 389 battalions.) There are 29 regiments of cavalry (150 squadrons), and 36 regiments of field artillery, with 192 gun batteries. The army also comprises 1 regiment of horse artillery (8 batteries), 2 of mountain artillery (24 batteries, to be augmented to 36), 10 regiments of coast artillery and a brigade in Sardinia, 2 regiments of fortress artillery and 6 of engineers and a battalion of aviators.

The mean peace effective has been about 13,600 officers and 236,000 men; large numbers of men were recalled to the colours during the war with Turkey. But the peace strength of all units as compared with those of other countries still remains low, in spite of recent increases.

The total war strength of the forces is roughly as follows, but it must be remarked that the men of the territorial militia are untrained:—

With the colours, officers and men.			250,000
On unlimited furlough	,,	,,	450,000
Mobile Militia	,,	,,	320,000
Territorial Militia	,,	,,	2,200,000
Total on a war footing	,,	,,	3,220,000

Of whom 1,020,000 are more or less trained. The actual war strength can be stated approximately as 750,000.

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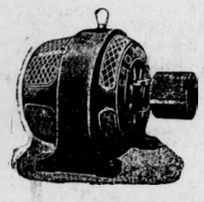

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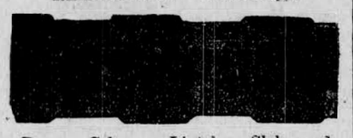

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(Continued on 6th Column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

DECCAN IRRIGATION WORKS.

THE BHANDARDARRA RESERVOIR.

The Administration Report of Irrigation Works in the Bombay Presidency for 1913-14 contains interesting details and accounts of some of the principal irrigation works, both productive and protective, which are under construction in the Deccan and which will shortly be completed, irrigating large areas of agricultural land. The most important of these projects are of a protective character.

The Nira Left Bank Canal is the largest of these and is situated in the south of the Poona District. It has for the last 25 years poured water into the previously arid Nira valley extending from the Southern Maratha Railway line to Indapur and has yielded an increasing gross revenue, which in 1913-14 reached the satisfactory figure of 9 per cent. on the total cost of the work. We published some illustrations and a detailed account of this undertaking a few weeks ago.

The area irrigated on the Nira Canal shows a very large increase, which is largely attributable to excellent management. The figures for 4 consecutive years are:—

	Acres.
1910-11	37,962
1911-12	39,227
1912-13	52,399
1913-14	76,683

One lakh of rupees was spent on the work of widening this Canal and strengthening the banks to take an extra foot in depth of water. This work is in progress.

The other protective works in operation are the Mhaswad Tank and Canals and the Girna Left Bank Canal (Storage Chankapur Tank). The former irrigated 10,154 acres in the famine-stricken Sholapur District, yielding less than 3 per cent. gross revenue. This figure is, however, higher than the average. The Chankapur system does not yet yield gross revenue equal to 1 per cent. of its capital cost. The project for extending the Girna Left Bank Canal is under preparation and when the work is completed a better return may be expected.

Of the major productive works, the Mutha Canal is the only important one. It includes, under a total cost of 77 lakhs rupees, the expenditure on the Poona water supply, and yielded a total gross revenue of 5 per cent. this year. The area of irrigation though much more than usual was only 16,665 acres but more than 4,500 acres were sugarcane near Poona, a crop paying 40 to 50 rupees water rate per acre. A project for the extension of the Mutha Canal and the construction of a very much larger storage reservoir than Lake Fife is under consideration.

WORKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The first of the new large protective irrigation projects is now approaching completion. The storage work is called Lake Beale on the Darna River, opposite Aswali station on the G. I. P. Railway. The dam can be seen clearly from the railway. The lake filled well and supplied far more water than is yet required for the canals. Some damage has occurred to the masonry near the undersluices of the dam, and this will necessitate emptying the tank in April 1915 to enable repairs to be carried out.

Some masonry works on the Left Bank Canal remain to be built and the last 10 miles of the Right Bank Canal are now being constructed. There will be a small excess on this project, whose estimated cost was 96 lakhs rupees, due to a greater expenditure on the canals than anticipated. During the year nearly 4½ lakhs rupees were spent.

There has been a set-back in irrigation from 34,000 to 24,000 acres which may be attributed to a misunderstanding of the villagers in connection with the Block System. The whole question of irrigation administration is under careful consideration and a more cautious and orderly progress will be secured.

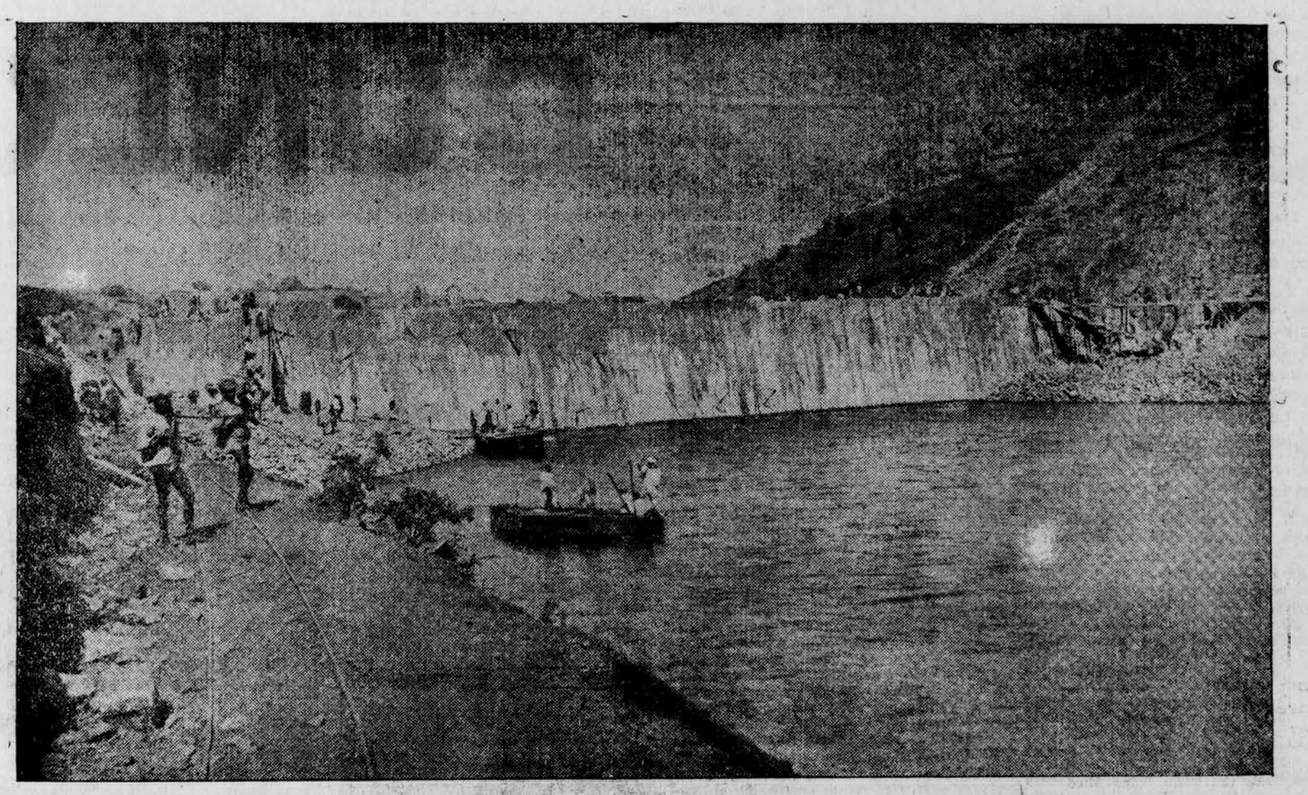
Just to the south of the Godavari canals lies the Pravara Canals Project. Its left bank canal commands a splendid tract of land between the Pravara and the Godavari rivers abutting against the tail command of the Godavari Right Bank Canal.

LAKE ARTHUR HILL DAM.

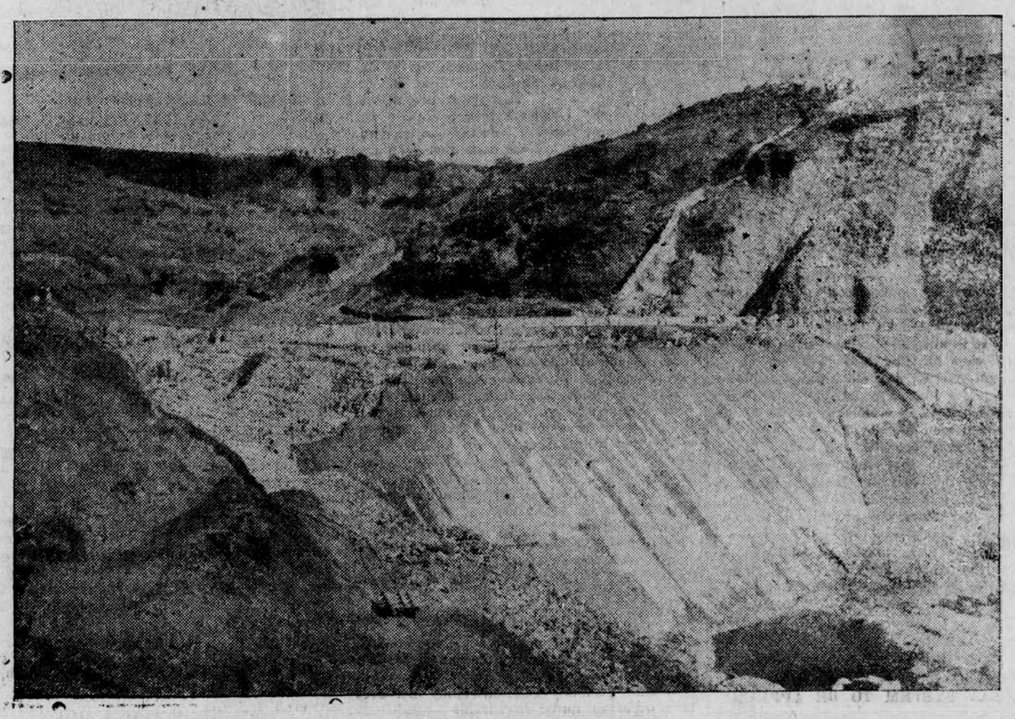
The storage is at Bhandardarra and is termed Lake Arthur Hill. The dam is under construction and is only 70 feet high as yet. Its full height will be 260 feet. The work has made fair progress, the 20 feet height built during the year cost 4 lakhs rupees. The cost is rather in excess of the estimate due to the expense of the lime and scarcity of labour. The work, however, is excellent and although floods went over the dam throughout the monsoon (the greatest flood being 11 feet deep) no damage was done

(Continued on page 12.)

LAKE ARTHUR HILL DAM.



70 FEET HIGH---UPSTREAM.



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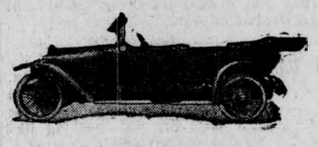

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DECCAN IRRIGATION WORKS.

(*Continued from page 11.*)

to the masonry. It will be 3 or 4 years before an appreciable quantity of stored water can be let down from Lake Arthur Hill for irrigation under the Pravara canals. The construction of the latter has made excellent progress, and the Ojhar pick-up weir has been suitably strengthened by buttresses to withstand the pressure of the proposed increased head of water. The expenditure on the canals was 3¼ lakhs rupees during the year. The whole project is estimated to cost 76 lakhs rupees.

The storage and command of the Godavari and the Pravara Projects are roughly the same, viz., about 8,800 million c. ft. storage and 230,000 acres of gross command. The irrigation on the Pravara was the usual insignificant figure of the old Ojhar canals, which it replaces, under 4,000 acres, as it depended entirely on the flow in the Pravara River.

The largest project of all in the Deccan is the new Nira Project, which is to command 600,000 acres on the Right Bank of Nira Valley extending from the S. M. Railway line through the Phaltan State to beyond Pandharpur, where it meets the area watered by the Mhaswad Tank.

LAKE WHITING DAM.

Extensive preparations have been made for the construction of a new dam, a mile long and 160 feet high, to replace the present graceful structure, 100 feet high, designed and built by Mr. J. E. Whiting, M.A., M.I.C.E. The original intention was to build the new dam over the existing one, but that has been abandoned for various reasons, and an entirely new dam is to be constructed, at a safe distance from the old one. The foundations have been to a large extent excavated and good rock has been found. The expenditure during the year has been 3½ lakhs rupees.

The Right Bank Canal works are entrusted to two separate Executive Engineers, who spent over 14 lakhs rupees this year and did a large quantity of excavation including deep rock cutting, and a good deal of embankment. The year was one of serious scarcity in the Malsiras taluka (Sholapur District) and although this should have led to crowds of men flocking on to the works, there was never any excess of labour, but rather the reverse. The reasons given are the low rates for work and the want of water and fodder. The water difficulty also prevented the commencement of masonry works. About 11,000 men were employed on the canal works on the average. Cholera outbreaks occurred several times, but they were dealt with very successfully by the Canal staff by prompt disinfection.

A LARGE CASTING.

Messrs. Galloways (Limited) have just cast the first of four bedplates for the large gas-blowing engines which they have on order for Messrs. Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Company (Limited). This event is one of great interest and considerable importance to local engineering firms by reason of the exceptional magnitude of the casting, and also because, in the past, practically the whole of this class of gas engine work has been carried out by German engineering firms. The casting in question forms the bedplate, or main frame, of one of the gas-blowing engines, and necessitated the pouring of over fifty tons of molten cast iron. This is the largest single casting which Messrs. Galloways have yet made, and it is a matter for congratulation that the casting was an entire success.

In connection with these large gas-blowing engines, which will enable Messrs. Palmer's Shipbuilding Company to save many thousands of pounds yearly in fuel costs. Messrs Galloways (Limited) are carrying out shop extensions and greatly increasing the capacity of their works, at the same time modernising and improving their cranes and tools.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In the absence on active service of Dr. G. D. Bengough, M.A., now a captain in the Royal Garrison Artillery, the council of the Institute of Metals have appointed Mr. W. E. Gibbs, M.Sc., as acting honorary investigator to the Corrosion Committee. Mr. Gibbs, prior to the outbreak of the war, was acting as Dr. Bengough's assistant in connection with the work for the Corrosion Committee. He is now engaged on a series of important investigations, the results of which will be enbodied in the third report to the Corrosion Committee, which it is hoped will be presented at the forthcoming autumn meeting of the Institute of Metals.

In addition to an extensive application in fiery mines "Witton" explosion-proof motors and switch-gears are occasionally put to service in a number of unusual circumstances. Gunpowder factories are one of the many works fitted with this class of motor in the normal routine, but a curious application has been found in a hydrogen factory where it was specified that the switchgear should be explosion-proof in order to guard against explosions due to gas leakages. The General Electric Company (Ltd.), of Witton, Birmingham, and 67, Queen Victoria-Street, London, E.C., supplied the switchgear for this installation.

GEAR HARDENING.

INGENIOUS NEW MACHINE.

Noisy running is often a defect of otherwise satisfactory gears.

In ordinary engineering practice the noise may not be objectionable, though it usually indicates the presence of some defect, such as lack of alignment, worn teeth, or else uneeven spacing between the teeth.

Automobile engineers find the problem of noisy gears even more serious than do other engineers, since motor-car engines have been brought to such a high state of development in the matter of silent running that gears that were formerly regarded as "quiet"—their noise being largely "drowned" by that of the engine—now are found to make their presence objectionably noticeable.

Every effort is, therefore, always being made to produce silent gears. Such efforts are directed particularly to the back axle or bevel-gearing, as change-speed gears do not offend so much nowadays in the matter of noisy running. The reason for the immunity of the latter is their small size as compared with the large bevel-wheel used in the back axle.

The larger the wheel the greater, in general, is the distortion, or warping, brought about in the process of hardening. The ordinary crown level wheel, being of large diameter and comparatively thin section, is particularly liable to distortion during the process of hardening, especially if the wheel is case-hardened all over and then quenched in the ordinary way.

In most works the wheel is case-hardened only on the teeth. This is brought about by copper plating the bevel blank, so that copper remains on all parts of the wheel except where the teeth are formed by the gear-cutter. Thus, when the bevel wheel is in contact with the case-hardening mixture the carbon in the latter can only enter the steel where there is no copper deposit, i.e., at the teeth. This is just what is required, as it leaves the teeth ready for hardening, and the body of the wheel retains its softness. There is, however, generally a certain amount of warping, brought about by the case-hardening process, and this is increased by the subsequent oil hardening.

OPERATION OF QUENCHING MACHINE.

With the object of eliminating this warping—and thereby producing a perfectly shaped and consequently silent running bevel gear—a special machine has recently been evolved. Briefly, the object of the machine is to do away with gear distortion by holding the gear against a die during the quenching operation.

First of all the red-hot gear is dropped upon a die made exactly to its shape. Then another die is forced by pneumatic pressure down upon the top of the gear, special arrangements being made in each case for the gear and dies to be properly in register. Held rigidly thus—like a steel sandwich, in fact—the gear and dies are carried by continued pneumatic pressure down below the surface of the quenching bath. As the lower die rests upon the head of a cylinder which is arranged to be pressed down upon a stationary head or piston, the space above the latter being filled with oil, it will be understood that the oil will be in compression and will seek an outlet. This is afforded it by the provision of small spaces round the dies, and through these the oil quickly finds its way, and sprays over the red-hot gear wheel.

Thus there is brought about the desired quenching, and this is accomplished with an absolute freedom from distortion of any kind.

MULTAN SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

DACOITS IN THE ROLE OF KAISER AND CROWN PRINCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MULTAN, May 22.

The Islampur Faroz case opened before the Special Tribunal yesterday morning in which four prominent accused are Brahmins. It is alleged that the Hindus in the village were divided into factions, Brahmins and Aroras, and the former organised badmashes to commit a dacoity on February 26th, the loss being estimated at Rs. 15,000. Of the 203 men named, 38 have been challaned. Three accused had issued a proclamation that they had received permission from the German Emperor that the Jats might loot the Hindus.. Two notorious bad characters, one of whom is absconding, called themselves the big German and the little German, presumably playing the role of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince. They wore special costumes with a big knife slung from the neck.

MUNICIPAL REFORM IN RANGOON.

BOMBAY SYSTEM TO BE APPLIED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 22.

The draft of the new Municipal Bill is now ready. The changes which have been embodied in the new Act are numerous and important.. The functions of the Commissioner are much more clearly defined than in the present Act. The Commissioner will be appointed on a fixed salary by the Government in place of the present President, but he will not preside at meetings. He is to be the chief executive officer of the municipality. No executive office is to be performed by the committee as a whole.. That was the main strength of the Bombay system. There is no change in the number of Councillors. The draft is being sent up to the Government for consideration and when returned the details are to be discused by the Commissioners.

The death is reported of Mr. C. R. Macdonald, proprietor of the Daulatpur factory, of cancer at Nairobi on Monday.

The final official report on the wheat harvest in India will be issued at the end of the current month.

THE NORTH SEA MYSTERY.

AIM OF GERMAN REPORTS

SITUATION EXPLAINED

Writing on April 26, the Naval correspondent of "The Times" says:—

For nearly three weeks now—to be precise, since the morning of April 8—there have been continuous rumours of something of an unusual character happening in the North Sea. Now, simultaneously with another determined effort in Belgium to Calais, the Berlin agencies are promulgating mysterious statements about the movements of he High Sea Fleet. The official announcement of Mr. Churchill that there has been no battle, and the inherent improbability of the German tales, have not been sufficient to silence the tittletattle and keep tongues from wagging. The closing of the Dutch frontiers to traffic, and the British prohibition in respect to communication between English ports and the Scheldt, may have helped to give colour to the supposition that a critical moment is at hand. The bragging, pronouncements of the German Admiralty Staff about visits of German ships to English waters, the destruction of a British submarine off Heligoland, and the capture of a British trader near the Scotfish coast, are accepted in Germany as evidence of the coming triumph of the Kaiser's Navy.

Yet all these tales might be true without affording any foundation for such a hypothesis. They might truly indicate that the High Sea Fleet is at last to be used to some purpose; but they might equally well mean nothing of the kind. Such public opinion as exists in Germany needs to be continually fed with assurances that the sea strength of this country is on the point of collapse under the strain of submarine attack. It is quite likely, therefore, that the motive behind these official announcements lies in the desire to pander to the self-complacency and confidence of the German people. It is their hope, if not their belief, that with our Fleet once beaten and the passing of the sea control into German hands the affair on land would collapse, and our Allies would then have to sue for peace on Germany's terms.

PRINCIPLES OF NAVAL STRATEGY.

The stories of the activity of the German Fleet are undoubtedly intended, also to act on the imagination of our own people. There are still in this country some of little faith, and more who have not yet grasped the principles of our naval strategy and the reasons for the disposition of our naval forces. There are many people who believe that between our shores and those of the enemy there are successive lines of patrols, through which no German ship can pass without the fact becoming known to our naval authorities. These are the people who ask continually if the German Fleet has come out, or, like the North country shipowner after the Scarborough raid, wonder what has become of the British Navy. They have yet to learn that there has never been any serious obstacle in the way of the German Fleet coming out. Nevertheless, it is a fact that it never has come out to any purpose. When it wants to fight for the command of the seas its appearance will be welcomed, its Admiral knows quite well where to look for Sir John Jellice and where he will get all the assistance he wants or needs in making the battle a decisive one.

No precautions, however, which our seamen are likely to take can prevent single cruisers or small squadrons from escaping from the waters of Heligoland, not only into the North Sea, but into the Atlantic also, if they cared to take the risk of what might happen afterwards. That any considerable force of German ships has entered our territorial waters since the Scarborough raid is most unlikely, but it is not impossible, and since, the Germans say themselves that they met no British ships it explains why they got back again without molestation. As, however, they made no use of the alleged visit, this is, surely, not a matter to worry about. Nor should the statement of neutral shipmasters that they have seen German squadrons in the North Sea be a cause of perturbation. It may, indeed, be true that a German fleet was seen to the south-west at Heligoland. This is just the place where one might expect it to be, but it is not the place where the British Fleet is likely to seek for it.

RAIDING POSSIBILITIES.

The question is also asked with bated breath if any of the German cruisers have escaped. Students of our naval manoeuvres since 1886 know perfectly well that many instances have occurred under favourable conditions of fast vessels eluding the guard of a much superior force. If the German authorities wish to employ their cruisers in another raid on commerce, such an adventure may surely be contemplated with equanimity. When the war began they had no less than 20 cruisers of sorts upon the ocean routes; but the result was trifling—not more than a nibble at our trade—and it had no effect upon the naval situation. This being the case a recrudescence of raiding would mean, as it did then, that the cruiser would have to be hunted down, and since the facilities for supplying such ships are now nothing like what they were in earlier days, the career of the raiders should be relatively less satisfactory. The superiority which the fleets of the Allies have over those of the enemy will always enable provision to be made to cope with an enterprise of this kind. It may appear to present advantages from the German point of view and would certainly be a nuisance to us for the time specially if by means of the communication which Nauen may now make with Sayville the wireless installation on Long Island, the liners interned in American ports could arrange a convenient dash to sea with stores and provisions.

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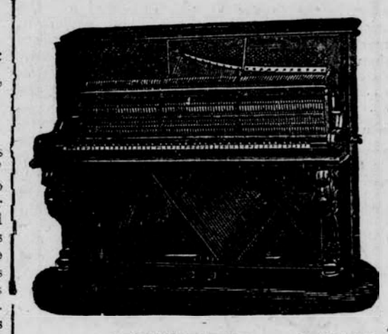

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ORGANS

TUNED AND REPAIRED

TERMS MODERATE

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OLABA RECLAMATION, BOMBAY

to him as Punjab Singh by Thakar Singh, son of R. B. Gopal Singh.

WHAT MULA SINGH DID.

Mula Singh, when asked by witness as to what he did, replied that he "managed" those who troubled them. This referred to Government officials. He never asked for any remuneration for getting the gold ornaments melted. He had no suspicions against Mula Singh in the matter of the jewellery, as he was accompanied by his brother and sister-in-law and witness thought the ornaments belonged to them. He let Balwant Singh have Mula Singh's articles, as Mula Singh had told witness that Balwant Singh was a reliable person and witness should hand over his things to the man whenever the latter asked for them. Witness was never in Hawalat in connection with the present case. The second time that Mula Singh came with ornaments it was day time. They paid Rs. 4 on either occasion as the wages of the goldsmith for melting jewellery. He did not know what statement Mula Singh had made. He went to the thana twice and his house had been searched. Maggar Lal, photoghrapher, Mussamat Inda, mother of Amli, dacoit, Partab Singh, Lambardar, Duroj, identified the photo of the killed dacoit Amli.

The Court here rose for the day.

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MEXICO'S MANY RULERS

REPUBLIC BROKEN INTO WARRING FRAGMENTS.

"THE DARK NIGHT OF DESPAIR"

The arrival of a Japanese warship in Mexican waters serves to recall to our mind, pre-occupied by more formidable affairs nearer home, the Mexican question, which may give rise to new trouble. It will therefore be opportune, says a correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian," to give a brief review of the situation as it has developed since our attention was absorbed by the struggle in Europe.

General Huerta had just left Mexico when the European war broke out. His successor in office was Carbajal, who, however, did not remain in the Presidential chair more than one month. He absconded with a goodly sum of money from the treasury, and General Carranza took his place— not, indeed, as President, but with the more modest title of Generalissimo of the Constitutional Army. Thereupon his rival General Villa took the field at the head of his generals to dispute the new authority, and, having allied himself with the adherents of Zapata in the south, moved against the capital. The Carranzists were worsted in the struggle, and ignominiously withdrew under the protection of the Americans at Vera Cruz, leaving the City of Mexico in the hands of bandits and convicts released from the prisons. Villa's assistant, General Gutierez, who but four years ago had been a waiter in a Puebla cafe, now became President and carried on the merry game of robbery and pillage to his heart's content. Still he succeeded in restoring some order in the capital, and the business world began to breathe a little more freely. Unfortunately, feeling somewhat unsafe in his office, he began secret negotiations with Carranza, with the result that Villa proclaimed him a traitor and announced an intention to move once more on the capital. The ex-waiter's courage suddenly failed him, and, without waiting for the events to develop, he followed the example of Carbajal and took to flight, carrying off with him all the available cash.

WITHOUT A GOVERNMENT.

Since then Mexico has had no Government even in form, and the whole country may be said to have been broken up into a number of satrapies held by Carranza, Villa, and Zapata and their lieutenants. The subordinates as often as not betray their own chiefs and either pass over to their rivals or conduct the game on their own account. According to the latest information, the picture which Mexico presents at this moment can be pieced together thus:—

Lower California is held by Colonel Cantu on behalf of Villa. Sonora is likewise held on behalf of Villa by Maytorena, who, however, has to fight daily for authority against General Hill, representing Carranza. Both lieutenancies are largely a sham, and are really independent satrapies. Villa has recently sent to Sonora General Cabral to supersede Maytorena, but the man in possession refused to give up office and drove his would-be successor into Texas. In the State of Sinaloa General Tesgucira reigns supreme, representing nobody but his own august person, though the port of Mazatlan is in the hands of the Carranzists. The states and territories of Chihuahua, Quaretaro, S. Louis Potosi, Zacatecas, and Aguascalientes are entirely, and those of Coahuila and Durango are partly held by Villa; but in the northern part of Coahuila the Carranzists and in the south part of Durango the "independent" brothers Arriata are virtually masters of the situation. Nuevo Leone is still the apple of discord between Villa and Carranza, and so is Tepic. The State of Hidalgo is disputed by the last President, Gutiarez, and an "independent" chief, Lucio Blanco, and that of Jalisco is pretty equally divided between Villa and Carranza. Tamaulipas is held almost entirely by Carranza, who is represented there by Caballero and Gonzalez, and so of course is Vera Cruz. The capital and the adjoining Federal district is held—ostensibly for Carranza, but in reality independently—by General Obregon, but just outside the gates of the city of Mexico the Zapatists have made themselves firm. Puebla, too, is nominally in Carranza's hands, but two Generals of the ex-President Huerta keep certain districts still warm for their chief. In Guanajuato Villa is recognised as master, but a number of districts are subject to their own local robber bands. The Territory of Morelos and the State Guerrero are dominated by the Zapatists, though the district of Wadero is an independent Republic under a certain Lugo. Tlaxcalla is in the hands of Carranza, and the State of Oajaca belongs to a variety of local potentates, including the representatives of Felix Diaz. Tabasco is Carranzist, Chiapas is divided among numerous robber chiefs. Campeche is held by Carranzist generals, while Yucatan is neutral and belongs to nobody in particular. It will thus be seen that the situation in Mexico resembles nothing so much as a kaleidoscope. It also changes from day to day like a kaleidoscope. The only permanent factor is the rivalry between big and petty soi-disant generals, some representing a cause and others representing none. The latest addition to the chaos has been the reappearance of Huerta, who had come from SanSebastian to South America to seek once more his fortunes in Mexico.

NO PEACE AND NO HOPE.

One can well imagine the condition of the peaceful population—so far as it has survived at all. In a letter from a prominent Mexican lady, printed by the "Imparcial" of Madrid, we find the following description:—"Even bread can no longer be had. Yesterday my husband went out in search of some bread, and, after much effort, succeeded in getting hold of two small loaves, for which he paid 80 cents. This was still a piece of luck, because my brother-in-law could get none at all. In all homes the conversation is constantly centred upon the question where and how to get bread, coal, and bacon. The country swarms with revolutionary bands who do not recognise any law and live by murder and pillage. When such a band comes to a place it robs to its heart's content, and when it leaves, another comes and robs whatever has been left from the former. The paper money issued by one band is repudiated by the other, and with all the batch of notes which one has one cannot even buy a pound of flour. All business houses and shops are closed—no trade is done anywhere. It is a misery beyond words. There is now throughout Mexico but two occupations—either to fight or to lament. In all countries of the world the dogs are better off than we are here in Mexico. Unhappy Mexico. A country so rich in natural resources, with such a bautiful climate, and with such a fertile soil! In Europe, too, war is now raging, but at least everyone is fighting for grand ideals and with hope for a better future. We have no ideals and no hopes. Not the palest ray brightens the dark night of despair which envelops us!"

CAMERA IN SOCIETY.

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Whose husband is Brigade-Major at Dover. Major Hope has four brothers now serving in the Army, three at the Front and one in Persia. He is expecting to leave for the Front shortly.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

MORE WITNESSES EXAMINED.

(From our Correspondent.)
LAHORE, May 22.

In the Lahore conspiracy case yesterday, Kishan Singh and Shan Singh, Lambardars of Dader, gave evidence similar to that of Zaildar Shan Singh regarding the finding of pistols and cartridges at the house of the uncle of one of the accused. The uncle had since died.

Jana, a blacksmith, deposed to the breaking open of the wooden box which contained the pistols, etc.

Jawanda, Lambardar of Rayya, stated that Lal Singh, the accused, unearthed from his cattle house and delivered to the police, big cartridges, revolvers and miscellaneous cartridges and big shots. He also deposed to the return to India of Baj Singh some five or six months ago.

Ujagar Singh, Lambardar of Harhana, similarly deposed to the unearthing and delivery of a revolver and small cartridges by Kohar Singh. Sant Singh Patwari proved the plan of the site from where the revolvers and cartridges were dug up.

Sub-Inspector Kaisri Chang of Sudar Thana, Amritsar, deposed to the details of his investigation into the Chabba dacoity and identified the ink-pot bombs, pieces of bombs, cartridges, burglers' instruments and other articles found on the spot, Amli's photograph and the articles recovered from the person of the captured dacoit Kala Singh.

Lambardar Buta Singh and Zaildar Gurbakhih Singh were witnesses to the various circumstances connected with the Chabba dacoity, the committal of the offences, arrest of some of the accused, the confession of one of them and the investigation by the police.

MELTING THE GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Kishen Singh of Virpal Dharmsala, Amritsar, deposed to some visits of Mula Singh, approver, to his Dharmsala, the visit of a party of three accused on one occasion, their conversation in English, which witness could not understand (Pingley was identified in the Court as one of the party), Mula Singh's request to help him in melting the gold ornaments, the visit of Mula Singh and witness to Virpal where Banta Singh, goldsmith, melted the jewellery. Mula Singh took the pieces of gold and said he would take them to Dr. Hardit Singh (identified in Court). Another lot of gold jewellery was again melted. He also deposed to Mula Singh having rented a house through the witness, where the former put in a dagger, pistol, etc., in a cupboard as well as a tin box, the contents of which he did not know.

Kishen Singh deposed that he knew Jaggat Singh, accused, and took Balwant Singh to Chauk Honi house at Amritsar after Mula Singh's arrest. Balwant Singh forced out the lock of the house and took away the articles placed there by Mula Singh. These articles Balwant Singh said, he would take to Lahore. Witness had identified Jaggat Singh, Balwant Sing and Arjan Singh, the murderer, at the jail parade. Punjab Singh and Mula Singh were one and the same person. Witness identified a gold bar as one of the pieces prepared by the Virpal goldsmith in his presence. Witness in cross-examination stated that he did not suspect Mula Singh in spite of his possession of arms, as Mula Singh had said that he was a Subadar in the 28th Regiment. Witness knew it was not unlawful for men in military service to keep arms. When he made his statement to the police he knew that Mula Singh had been arrested but not that he had turned approver. He fully explained the facts to the police without being led to make his statement. The dagger and pistol he saw only thrice, firstly when placed by Mula Singh; secondly when taken away by Balwant Singh and again to-day. Mula Singh had been introduced dards. This is perhaps, where the Germans have gone wrong. They have tried to conduct sea warfare on the lines of land warfare, and so far have made a hash of it. It has been part of their plan to entice our Fleet into mine-strewn waters where the conditions are favourable to them. This was the meaning of their raids upon our shores, which cost them dear. It is now the meaning of their outrages upon the fisher-folk and upon non-combatants, so significant of failure. In this way they will not exhaust our strength nor induce us to alter our general naval policy. Every day which passes without news from the sea is to the good, for the Allies are becoming stronger while the potentiality of Germany for evil weakens.

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INVASION OF TURKEY.

LANDING OF TROOPS IN GALLIPOLI.

WORK OF AUSTRALIANS AND NEW ZEALANDERS.

(Later than the Mail.)

The following has been issued by the War Office and the Admiralty on the progress of the operations in the Dardanelles from April 25 to 29:—

The disembarkation of the army began before sunrise on April 25. Six different beaches were used, and the operation was covered by the whole Fleet.

The landing was immediately successful on five beaches, although opposed with vigour by a strongly entrenched enemy in successive lines, protected by barbed wire entanglements, in some places 50 yards wide, and supported by artillery.

On the sixth beach, near Seddel Bahr, the troops could not advance until evening, when a fine attack by British infantry from the direction of Cape Tekeh relieved the pressure on their front. Arrangements for the landing have been concerted in the utmost detail between the Fleet and the Army.

The result of the first day's operations, was the establishment of strong British, Australasian, and French forces at three main points, namely: Australian and New Zealand troops on the lower slopes of Sari Bair, to the north of Gaba Tepe; British troops at Cape Tekah, Cape Helles, and near Morto Bay; and the French force on the Asiatic shore at Kum Kale, after a gallant attack towards Yenishehr.

During the afternoon of April 25 strong counter-attacks by the enemy began, and hard fighting took place. Meanwhile the disembarkation of the army proceeded continuously, favoured by good weather.

SEDDEL BAHR LABYRINTH.

A daybreak on April 26 the enemy was still holding the village and the position of Seddel Bahr, which was a labyrinth of caves ruins, trenches, pits and entanglements. Aided by the gunfire of the Fleet, this position was stormed by the British in a frontal attack through undamaged wire entanglements.

Seddel Bahr was taken at about 2 p.m., four pom-poms being captured. The situation on this end of the peninsula was thus definitely secured, and the disembarkation of the French and British forces proceeded.

On the morning of April 27, after repulsing a Turkish attack upon their left towards Cape Helles, the Allied force advanced, and at 8 p.m. was established in an entrenched line running from a point about two miles to the north of Cape Tekeh to a small plateau above De Totts battery. From this line an advance has since been made to the neighbourhood of Krithia.

Meanwhile the Australian and New Zealand troops at Sari Bair, who had pushed on with the utmost boldness after landing on April 25, had been engaged almost constantly with the enemy, who made strong and repeated counter-attacks, which were invariably repulsed. The Australian and New Zealand troops fought with fine spirit and determination.

Early in the morning of April 27 a fresh Turkish division was launched against Sari Bair, preceded by heavy artillery fire. A hot engagement followed. The enemy came in boldly time after time; but the Australian and New Zealand troops defeated every attempt, and by 3 p.m. had resumed the offensive.

ADMIRATION OF THE FLEET.

The French troops at Kum Kale were also four times strongly counter-attacked on April 26, but retained all their positions. Five hundred Turks who in the course of one of these counter-attacks were cut off by the fire of the Fleet were made prisoners.

The operation of landing an army in the face of modern weapons, in spite of wire entanglements, under the sea as well as on land, land mines and deep pits with spikes at the bottom, has thus been accomplished.

The Admiral reports that the Fleet is filled with intense admiration of the achievements of their military comrades. The casualties in the army have necessarily been heavy. Casualties in the Fleet have not been numerous, and appear to be confined to destroyers and to boats' crews engaged in landing operations, in which the merchant captains, officers and crews of transports have also taken part.

AFRAID OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

During these operations Turkish warships from Nagara have several times attempted to intervene, but always made off directly the Queen Elizabeth was at hand.

At noon on April 27, however, a transport of about 8,000 tons was reported off Maidos, and before she could escape the Queen Elizabeth opened fire. The third shot hit and destroyed her, and she sank rapidly; but whether she contained troops or not could not be seen.

On April 28 and 29 the Allied forces rested. They improved and consolidated their positions and continued the disembarkation of stores and artillery. All counter-attacks by the enemy, which were incessant on April 28 but weaker on April 29, were repulsed.

The Fleet, as well as supporting the army, began to engage the batteries. The Triumph bombarded Maidos, which was in flames last night (April 29).

The next phase of the operations will be dealt with when it is complete, and not in daily communiques.

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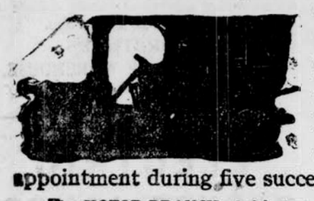

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THE SOUTH AFRICAN REVOLT.

STORY OF DE WET'S DUPLICITY

A BOER "SEER'S" VISIONS.

DRAMATIC CHECK TO INTRIGUE.

A Blue Book setting forth in detail the story of the South African rebellion and the intrigues by which it was engendered was issued in England on April 27. It is an extraordinary record, reading like an old-time romance, and even the expressions used by the conspirators savour of fiction and melodrama, says the "Daily News and Leader."

There were pro-Germans in South Africa before the war and also Boers who regretted their lost independence. Then there was a seer, Nicolass van Rensburg, of Lichtenburg, an illiterate farmer, but a prophet. In the Boer war he had foretold certain events leading to the peace, and this had established his reputation.

Years ago and long before anyone in this country had dreamt of war he had beheld a great fight of bulls, six or seven of them, engaged in bloody combat; a grey bull had emerged victorious. The bulls signified the great nations of Europe, and the grey bull was Germany. . . . .

The seer had beheld the number 15 on a dark cloud, from which the blood issued, and then General De la Rey returning home without his hat. Immediately afterwards came a carriage covered with flowers.

"THE DAY."

The war aroused intense feeling, and August 15 was spoken of as "the day." Certain people were seen cleaning rifles. Rensburg assured his following that the Union Government was "finished," and that the revolution would be complete and bloodless. The early news of the war had a great effect; the German march on Paris led to the belief that the Allies were hopelessly beaten, and Rensburg had visions again.

Van Rensburg indeed saw visions in which 40,000 German soldiers were marching up and down London. These absurd imaginings of a disordered brain were freely circulated by the conspirators, and some of them really believed (or at least pretended to believe) them.

Lieut.-Col. Maritz, too, was intriguing. Since the conclusion of the Boer War he had brooded over schemes for re-establishing a republic in South Africa. He began his communications with the Governor-General of German South-West Africa whilst he was at the Military School at Bloemfontein in 1912. The Blue Book goes into great detail, particularly with regard to the movements of P. J. Joubert, his intimate friend, who had been living for years in South-West Africa, and during last July was in the Orange Free State "on some mysterious business." The active leader of the conspiracy was General C. F. Beyers, Commander of the Active Citizen Force of the Union. Beyers told a conspirator now in prison:

"The Government would resign rather than fire on its own people, and that arrangements had been made with the German authorities in the event of their winning the European struggle to guarantee the Free State and the Transvaal their freedom."

Attempts were made to secure the adhesion to the conspiracy of De la Rey, on whom Beyers did not scruple to work through his strong religious views. De la Rey addressed a meeting on August 15 and exhorted patience. His speech had a good effect, and "the day" was postponed by Beyers to September 15. He was helped by the feeling roused among people against the proposed attack on German South-West Africa.

A TRAITOR'S TELEGRAM.

Beyers' double-dealing is shown by the fact that whilst engaged in the conspiracy he sent the following telegram to General Sir D. Mackenzie, who was in command of the force about to sail from Cape Town to occupy Luderitzbucht (German South-West Africa):

As one soldier to another, I wish you and the force under your command every success in the operations which you are about to undertake.

September 15 arrived, and an intensely dramatic day it was.

The moment for action had arrived. Everything was ready. At Upington Maritz was waiting for the signal to begin. The Germans were at hand to support him. The moment for action had arrived. (Major) Kemp and his confederates were completely prepared at Potchefstroom. The members of the Government were far away at Capetown, making plans to attack German South-West Africa, in happy ignorance of the blow about to fall upon them. The arrival of the two Generals (Beyers and De la Rey) in Potchefstroom Camp on Wednesday morning would be the signal for revolt.

DE LA REY'S DRAMATIC DEATH.

Beyers sent Joubert with his motor-car to Johannesburg to bring De la Rey to Pretoria. De la Rey's presence was needed to persuade the waverers, and only there would Beyers explain to him the whole plot. But De la Rey never got to Potchefstroom.

The two Generals left Pretoria about 7 in the evening. When they came to Johannesburg a police cordon had been thrown round the town to capture three desperadoes, known as the "Foster Gang," who were trying to escape in a motor-car. The police had orders to stop all motor-cars and to examine in particular motor-cars containing three men. The car of Beyers was repeatedly challenged by the police. It was this continued defiance of the police which led to the accidental shooting of General De la Rey. Beyers was, of course, quite unaware of the read object of the police cordon. It is, however, not strange that he refused to stop when challenged, and tried to burst through the cordon. He believed that the police were after him, that his plot had been discovered! He believed he was trapped.

THE PROPHET HESITATES.

That tragedy was not the only contretemps. Rensburg was to be present at the rising. He was specially sent for by motor-car, but he would not go, saying, "It was not yet clear to him that that was his path." Kemp at Potchefstroom was extremely anxious and unsettled. He feared that De la Rey would be prevented from coming to the camp. Then a messenger came, and Kemp went into a tent, leant over the bed of Lieut.-Col. Kock, and whispered, "General De la Rey has been shot dead!"

The news caused a profound sensation. The superstitious recalled the vision of the fateful number 15. The General had, indeed, "returned home without his hat, followed by a carriage full of flowers."

At the funeral Beyers, with a Bible in his hand, passionately repudiated that he was disloyal, and invoked the dead General's spirit as his witness. But the same evening with De Wet and Kemp he convened a secret meeting to further his plans. Maritz was to take the first step.

Some of Maritz's officers, however, suspected him. One actually trained his guns on the camp, so as not to be caught unawares. How he at last showed his hand is old news. Beyers, it is stated, was to be president of the provisional Government, and De Wet was to organise the revolution in the Free State.

EXAMPLE OF ULSTER.

De Wet's share in the business is pitiful reading. At one of the meetings he was in the chair, and he asked a minister to open the proceedings with prayer.

He was one of the leaders in misrepresenting matters to the public. He cited the example of Ulster, and said the movement was to be merely "passive resistance" against the policy of the Government with regard to German South-West Africa. Then he helped to spread a rumour that Botha himself was secretly directing the revolt. The farmers were also told that "Beyers was bombarding Pretoria with German artillery."

After the revolution broke out, the Government induced Steyn to act as a mediator with De Wet and Beyers, in the hope of preventing further bloodshed. De Wet, however, deceived Steyn with his professions of readiness to come to a conference, but at the same time grossly misled his own officers. He alone, of all the rebel officers in the Free State, appears to have wanted war. To his officers he professed readiness to go to a conference, while secretly ordering military movements at a distance, and sending false reports of rebel successes to encourage further rebellion.

De Wet and Beyers, it is added, interpreted the Government's offer of a conference as a sign of weakness.

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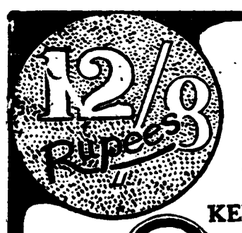

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MAHARAJA OF NEPAL'S GENEROSITY.

PRESENT OF GUNS TO THE KING.

At Buckingham Palace on the afternoon of April 27, the King received from a representative of the Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung, of Nepal, as a personal gift, 31 machine-guns, and after inspection handed them over to Colonel Browne, as representing the War Office, for immediate dispatch to the front.

When the war broke out the Maharaja, like so many of the Indian Princes, offered the Government the whole of the military resources of his State, which is the Himalayan home of the Gurkhas. The offer has been accepted, and at present some 6,000 soldiers belonging to the Nepal Durbar are serving in India, helping to fill denuded garrisons. Of these, 4,000 are under the command of General Padmer Shum Shere Jung and 2,000 under that of General Tez Shum Shere Jung, both nephews of the Mahajara, whose second son has been attached to the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief in India. The Maharaja, who visited this country in 1908, subscribed large sums to the various war relief funds in this country and India, and some time ago expressed a wish to make a contribution in kind for a combatant purpose. This desire has found expression in the provision of 31 machine-guns—the number of the King Salute. It is the first gift of war munitions the King has received.

INSPECTION OF THE GIFT.

The guns were parked for the King's inspection in the courtyard of the Palace. His Majesty was accompanied by Sir Derek Keppel (Master of the Household), Commander Sir Charles Cust (Equerry in Ordinary), Major Clive Wigram (Assistant Private Secretary), Captain Sir W. Charles Fitzwilliam (Crown Equerry and Secretary to the Master of the Horse), and Lord Ranksborough (Lord in Waiting). Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith, of the India Office, presented Mr. D. T. Keymer, Agent for the Maharaja, and Colonel G. H. S. Browne, Chief Inspector of Small Arms at Enfield Lock. The King closely inspected the guns, which are of the latest Service pattern and were manufactured by Messrs. Vickers, at Enfield Lock. They bear the following inscription:—

Presented by Maharaja Sir Chandra Shum Shere Jung, R.B., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., of Nepal, 1915.

At the close of the inspection the King asked Mr. Keymer to convey to the Maharaja his warm thanks for the gift, and for so fully carrying out his pledge to place the military resource of Nepal at the disposal of the Government. His Majesty also thanked Mr. Keymer for his own labours in connexion with the gift.

MESSAGE TO WOUNDED GURKHAS.

The Maharaja wished to add to the inscription the words:—"May our prayers be granted that this war be brought to a close with renewed laurels to England." But there was no room for this further inscription. He is able, however, to give expression to his loyal sentiments in gifts of boxes of cigarettes, which Mr. Keymer takes to wounded Gurkhas. Each box has a portrait of the Maharaja and the following message in the Nagri script:—.

The Gurkhas now in the field are very dear to me, I am touched to the innermost depth of my heart when I read about their cheerfulness triumphing over suffering and their undying spirit of courage and devotion. I, with all their countrymen, am proud of them and of the devotion with which they are serving the Empire of which their country is an Ally.

SPAIN LOOKING AHEAD.

TANGIER, CEUTA AND GIBRALTAR.

Senor Garcia Prieto, the well-known Spanish statesman, interviewed by a representative of the "Imparcial" on the policy of Spain with regard to the present conflict, said:—

Count Romanones's recent declarations at Palma are echoed by the nation at large, which is determined to support the Government. The possession of Tangier is not only an aspiration, it is a guarantee of territorial expansion and a safeguard against danger. Article 7 of the Convention of 1912 provided that the position of Tangier should be regularized later. We confidently anticipate that any modification of the *status quo* in the Mediterranean will reopen the problem of Tangier, and that the question left pending in 1912 will be settled in Spain's favour.

As regards affairs in Portugal, it would be mad to think of Spanish intervention. We have no justification for such a step. There is no Mexican anarchy reigning in Portugal. Our only policy is one of cordial friendship and economic *rapprochement*.

In a statement Senor Azcarate, another well-known stateman, says:—

If, as seems possible, the map of Europe is about to be altered, we must, instead of seeking other benefits, concentrate above all on the question of Gibraltar. We must make the integrity of the Motherland our chief aspiration.

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The man who doesn't care what happens generally has constipation. No wonder he feels bad. Ought to take Kasagra, the pleasant liquid laxative, and see how much brighter things look. D. 10

HALF A MILLION RESPIRATORS SUPPLIED.

RESPONSE TO A WAR APPEAL.

The following official announcement was made on April 29:—

Thanks to the magnificent response already made to the appeal in the Press for respirators for the troops, the War Office is in a position to announce that no further respirators need be made.

As early as midday Thursday, April. 28, the War Office found that they had enough respirators for the present. So ends, for the moment, one of the smartest bits of "hustling" patriotism the war has yet called forth. It need not, however, prevent those who are making respirators from continuing their work. The Belgian Soldiers' Fund, 17-19, James Street, Oxford Street, have received a request for 500,000 for the Belgian Army, and as they want to ship them on Monday they are asking those ladies who have made more than is needed for our Army to send the remainder to them. Any number from one upwards will be accepted.

The first call for our soldiers was for half a million. It is not unlikely that the War Office will ask for a further quantity if these answer the purpose. Already consignments are being dispatched to "Somewhere in France," selected from the deliveries received.

ARRIVAL IN WAGON-LOADS.

"We have had wagon-loads of them," an official at the Royal Army Clothing Factory, Pimlico, stated. "The first package this morning was from Brighton, and contained 1,250 made by a group of ladies. Girls' schools and hospitals, women's societies, groups of friends, and families have all buckled to, and many thousands have already poured in, besides the thousands promised." All day the stream of callers to see samples and to know the "right kind" of respirators poured in, and the officials demonstrated and advised, always insisting on having the gauze or butter muslin as loosely woven as possible. An early comer was a French lady with a sample "mask" for officers," consisting of a sheet of talc covering the eyes, and a respirator attached, tying round the neck. She was told that too great a variety of patterns confused the issue, and that the officers took the same risks as the men. Ladies wishing to send packages of respirators individually to relatives and friends were urged not to do so, as when the need arose they would be officially issued.

At the Three Arts Women's Employment Fund in Somerset Street orders for 8,000 were received, and 20 more workers, artists, actresses, and musicians were taken on in the work-rooms. The Women's Emergency Corps were flooded with offers of help, and all day workers were busy in all parts of the building until the War Office order came to desist. At the College of Ambulance, Vere Street, there were endless visitors wanting sample patterns. At the big shops the demand for made respirators was very great, and the wholesale houses announced a dearth of the right width of elastic. One firm was enterprising enough to enclose each separate respirator in a tissue covering for hygienic reasons. Harrods, Marshall and Snelgrove, and Dickins and Jones were all early in the field with a display of respirators made according to the official pattern.

INDIANS IN CANADA.

THE WAR AND A BETTER UNDERSTANDING.

The Toronto "Globe" of March 29, contains a report of an address delivered on the previous evening in that city, under the auspices of the Friend's Association, by Dr. Sundar Singh.

"You cannot," he said, "have men fighting shoulder to shoulder and undergoing the same trials without a better understanding between them. That the people of India want self-government there is not the slightest doubt. British statesmen have expressed plenty of noble sentiments. What we want is not the stone of such sentimental platitudes, but the bread of definite assurances and practical action. The time is come when the Sovereign and Parliament ought to make a definite and solemn declaration that it is Britain's deliberate desire, intention and policy to raise India to the status of a self-governing member of the British Empire within a definite period. I believe that this will be the first great result of the self-sacrifice of India's sons on the battlefields of Europe.

"Another great result of this war will be that the Hindus' status as British subjects will be recognised in the British Dominions. This racial colour prejudice which has barred the Hindu simply because he is a Hindu will give way to better feelings. Or else how could you explain this wave of Imperialism which is all around us? How could Canada refuse entrance to the Hindu soldier who received the Victoria Cross at the hands of King George V the other day? The Hindu in Canada and India is the same as his brother fighting for us in the trenches of Europe and elsewhere."

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Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO., Wholesale Watch Merchants, Aynsley House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners name of last Competition were

Miss M. Lazarus, U. F. C. M. Girls School, Achayappen Street, Georgetown, Madras, India.
Mr. H. R. Rao, Florance House, Ice House Road, Triplicane, Madras. S. India.

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It was fitting that on her first voyage the New P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kashmir" should bring our first big shipment of New Spring Millinery.

During the next five days this is being displayed in our Arcade Windows and in the Ladies Gallery.

A Galaxy of New Models, reflecting the mode of the moment, some are extreme in their conception and effect daring colour combinations yet so faithfully do they depict fashion's inexorable decree that we extend to our Lady clientele a cordial invitation to view the Exhibits during the next five days.

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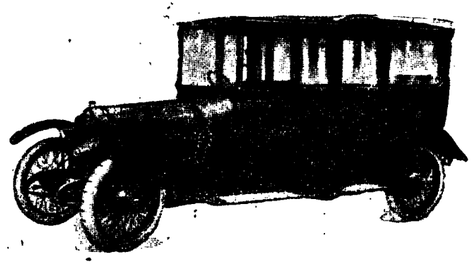

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